

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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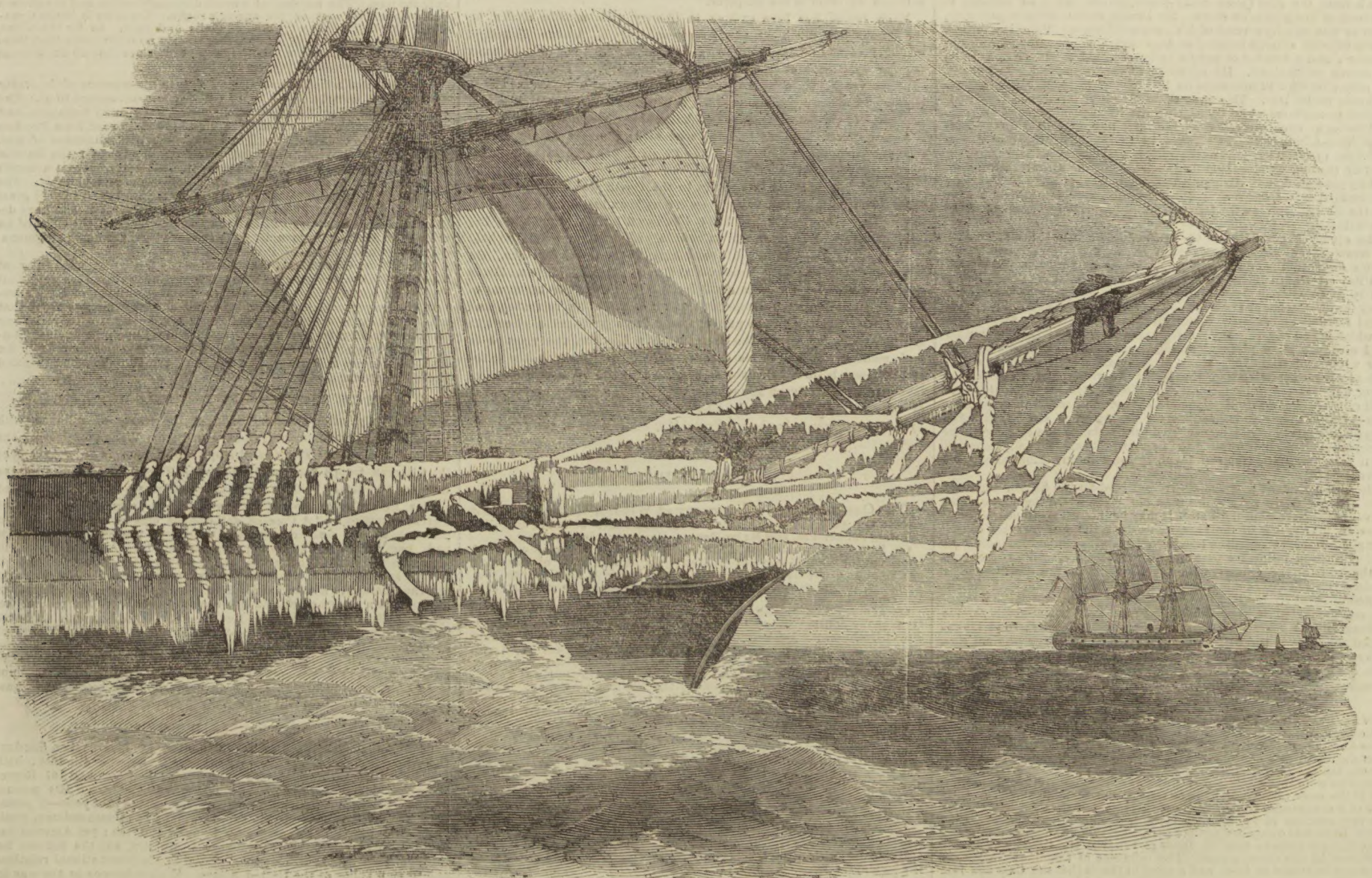
## THE FOREIGN SOLDIERS BILL.

THE Ministerial bill for the levy of foreign soldiers took the country by surprise. A bombshell suddenly falling in Palace-yard would scarcely have excited more astonishment. So well had the secret been kept, that no one, except the Ministers themselves, had the least idea of the measure until it was actually propounded to Parliament. It cannot be denied that the effect was unfavourable. It aroused not only prejudice, but antipathy. It excited distrust and alarm. It impaired confidence in the Ministry, and cooled the popular enthusiasm. Not the least embarrassing part of the measure was its apparent inutility. If, as the Secretary at War and other members of the Ministry asserted, the number of recruits which offered was daily augmenting, why Foreign Soldiers? If, again, British troops could achieve such prodigies of heroism as were wrought at Alma and at Inkerman, and which had, on the very same evening that this suspicious-looking bill had been brought forward, received the unanimous and cordial thanks of both Houses, why Foreign Soldiers? If the national spirit were fairly roused, if men could be had for the asking—or even without the asking—why Foreign Soldiers? If our great and true-hearted allies, the French, had an unlimited supply of first-rate soldiers at command, and only required transports to convey them to the Crimea, what need could there be for Great Britain to send to neutral States to buy up the services of “free lances” and mercenaries? If Austria—as the treaty recently signed led all the world to believe—would, in a very few days, and in a contingency almost certain to occur, be ready to give Great Britain and France the aid of half a million of men, why should a British Ministry run the risk of offending the British people, by raising a Foreign Legion? And, again, if Prussia and the German Confederation would, in all probability, be compelled by the

policy of Austria to follow, in a few weeks, or even days, in the same track, and complete the European alliance against the Czar, why should great Britain go to Switzerland, to Brunswick, to Hanover, or to Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, to beat up for scanty battalions? The question was surrounded with difficulties. It was impossible to look at it from any side without a misgiving that the Government had made a mistake; or that there was some danger ahead, upon which it did not choose to be communicative. Its friends and its foes were alike puzzled, and a storm of opposition arose, which, for the first time since the existence of the Administration, threatened the country with the calamity of a change in its councils, aggravated by the too possible substitution of a Derby and a Disraeli or an Aberdeen and a Russell. But the Ministry were firm to their purpose. Seeing the opposition by which they were met, instead of withdrawing the obnoxious measure, they staked their existence upon it, made it a question of confidence, and in this manner carried by storm the support of many adherents who would much rather have voted against them. No doubt they acted from a high sense of duty; but, although by their firmness they have saved the country from the very serious evils that would have been occasioned by a change of Ministers, they have, to a considerable extent, impaired their popularity.

For, now that the bill has become law, and safely passed through the ordeal of Parliament, and the searching scrutiny to which friends and foes subjected it, few people can discover the necessity for it. Not that there is any particular damage or danger to be feared, or that it can possibly work any such mischief as its foes allege. The constitutional objection raised by Lord Ellenborough dwindles away to nothing when examined. The danger to the popular liberties which some apprehend is evidently null, for the troops when raised would be too few to coerce the

British people, i. such useless and stupid treason were meditated; and are not to replace the militia or do any military service whatsoever in this country. The alleged inferiority of foreign to British soldiers is a part of the matter on which it is needless to dwell. Englishmen and Germans have each their peculiar merits. If we trust Englishmen more, it is natural that we should do so but that is no reason why we should distrust Germans, or deny them the soldier's virtues. The possible treachery of mercenaries—as we suppose they must be called—must be treated as a baseless libel against men of an honourable profession. To a certain extent all men are mercenaries; and the old proverb of “point d'argent—point de Suisse,” is of as much application to our own as to any other army. The Swiss soldiers of Charles X. remained true to his cause when his own army deserted him; and the point of honour is quite as strong with the soldier of fortune as with any other, or Omer Pacha and General Guyon would not be safe leaders for the armies of the Sultan. On the other side, the justification of the measure by the precedents of history was as baseless and unsubstantial as the dangers to be apprehended from it to the liberties of the country. If we once, or twice, or fifty times before, when we were sorely pressed, and in urgent need of soldiers and of allies, employed foreign troops, the fact is no justification in itself. The necessity and not the precedent is the lever by which a wise Government would operate in such a case. The having done a certain thing once before is not unfrequently the best of all reasons for not doing it again. The arguments derived from the wars of William III., Queen Anne, and George III. are therefore irrelevant, unless the necessity and the urgency be proved. Consequently, the only argument that seemed at all conclusive was that employed by Mr. Sidney Herbert in the debate on the second reading. At the present moment Lord Raglan stood in need of trained



WEATHER IN THE BALTIC.—BOWS OF H.M. CORVETTE “CRUISER.”—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



men; and England, with all her enthusiasm and all her resources, was not, and would not for many months be able to send him other than untrained boys. Such was the manner in which the right honourable gentleman put the case; and there is no denying that it was forcible and conclusive. These "boys" are no doubt the stuff of which the most admirable soldiers can in due time be made; but as they are not yet admirable soldiers, not yet the soldiers whom Lord Raglan is anxious to obtain, there is no alternative but to give him the material he wants; and, as we cannot procure it at home, we must purchase it abroad—in the small States of Germany, for instance, where men trained to the use of arms, and of the ripe and vigorous age of thirty, are to be had in the quantity we require. Yet even this does not exactly cut away the ground of opposition; for, it may be asked, if England can only send Lord Raglan boys, whether France cannot send him men to any amount, if Great Britain will only supply ships to send them in? And, further than this, it may be asked whether Great Britain could not supply both boys and men, if Government, contrary to its present expectation, should be unable to procure soldiers from Switzerland or Saxo-Coburg-Gotha? Were the career of the soldier thrown open to merit—were sergeants of the mature age of thirty-five and forty promotable not merely to Ensigncies and Cornetries among boys, but by a succession of rapid strides to Captaincies among men;—were the highest possible inducements held out to the gallant spirit, to the ambition, and to the patriotism of men of all ranks and classes in the community—is it not possible and probable—nay, is it not certain—that this country could procure as many first-rate soldiers as she desires? It is the fashion to allege that Great Britain is not a military nation; but the statement is only partially true. We are not a military nation, if it be meant by the phrase that we love to play at soldiers in time of peace, and to keep up a large standing army, to the detriment of our business, and to the draining of our resources. But we are a military nation in every essential respect whenever we find it necessary to become so. In point of fact, we are pre-eminently a military nation. Our soldiers are as fine as any in the world; and the spirit of our people is such that, whenever war becomes our business, we do it, like any other business, in first-rate style—with our whole hearts, and minds, and energies; with indomitable "pluck;" and with a courage and determination never surpassed, if ever they have been equalled, by any nation in the world.

But the Government has got its bill, and will forthwith proceed to carry its provisions into effect. The country will submit to the measure; but we much doubt whether it will ever be cordially reconciled to it. Let us hope, now that the present need has been supplied, that a similar necessity will not again arise, and that Great Britain will be able to fight her own battles, with the aid of her own allies. It is enthusiasm and patriotism that make heroes; and we cannot expect much of either quality from auxiliaries whose only bond of alliance is their daily pay; who have not that sympathy for the flag which inspires to gallant actions, and that love of England which is first in the Englishman's breast, but which we may presume will be second to the love of Germany in the bosom of a German.

#### RETURN OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER arrived in his flag-ship, *Duke of Wellington*, 131, screw, at Spithead, on Sunday night, and next morning landed at Portsmouth from the *Fire Queen* steam-yacht, which had been sent out to Spithead to bring him on shore. He landed at ten minutes past nine, when he was met by several of his personal friends. Victoria Pier was decorated with a large number of flags and banners in honour of the occasion; and a number of people had assembled to see Sir Charles on his return to England. He appeared in very good health and spirits, the only alteration in him since he left that port in the spring being a weakness in his legs. This in a great measure, however, may be attributed to confinement on board ship and consequent want of exercise. Sir Charles at once proceeded to the residence of the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir F. Cochrane, in the Dockyard, and breakfasted with that officer. He afterwards took a walk over the Dockyard, inspecting the new wooden huts for the troops in the Crimea, and subsequently proceeded to the George Hotel, where he met Lady Napier, who had arrived in the course of the morning to meet him. Sir C. Napier left the George Hotel in the afternoon, and proceeded to London by the 4.20 train.

The squadron, consisting of the *Duke of Wellington*, 131, screw; *Nile*, 91, screw; *Royal George*, 120, screw; *Hogue*, 60, screw; *Blenheim*, 60, screw; *Bulldog*, 6, paddle; *Driver*, 6, paddle; and *Locust*, 3, paddle, left Kiel Bay on the 7th inst. The *Rosamond*, 6, paddle, was fallen in with shortly after getting through the Belt. She was sent back with the pilots that had brought the ships down. On the 10th the Admiral made signal for parting company, each ship to make its best way to the port for which it had orders. Sir Charles accompanied the signal by another—"I wish you all a pleasant passage, and hope you will soon be with your wives and friends." Three of the vessels answered this signal with another, expressing their thanks for the wish. The *Blenheim* and *Hogue* were ordered to Portsmouth, the *Nile* to Plymouth, *Royal George* to Sheerness; *Bulldog* to Shields, and *Driver* and *Locust* to Portsmouth. Bear-Admiral Chads, in the *Edinburgh*, 60, remained at Kiel, with the *Euryalus*, 50, screw. She had suffered some damage in a collision. The *Cruiser* and other ships forming the flying squadron were daily expected down from the Baltic (some of them, by more recent information, had arrived).

The Correspondent to whom we are indebted for the Sketch engraved upon the preceding page writes from Elsinore:—"On the approaching arrival of the fleet from the Baltic, it may be interesting to your readers to see an illustration of the kind of weather the twelve ships constituting the detached squadron had to contend with whilst blockading the Gulf of Finland during the past month. I, therefore, send you a Sketch of the bows of the *Cruiser*, with the *Amphion* in the distance. The whole ship's sides were one sheet of ice from bow to stern, with the exception of about six or eight feet from the water-line, where the wash of the sea prevented it from forming. From the constant sprays, the anchors and projecting parts assumed shapeless masses; solid ice encircled the ropes to three or four times in extent of their original size, so that, before performing any evolution, they were, of necessity, beaten with hammers, to break off the ice, before they could be rendered through the blocks."

ST. PETERSBURG GOSSIP.—There is much talk in the aristocratic circles here of a circumstance which occurred recently. The Grand Duke Constantine, who has never liked Count Nesselrode, met him the other day in the drawing-room of the Princess F—. M. de Nesselrode bowed, but the Grand Duke passed on as if he had not seen him. The Czar, who was present, noticed this, and called M. de Nesselrode to him, and at the same time he desired the Grand Duke to join them. He then opened a confidential conversation on the topics of the day, in which he was very gracious in his manner towards the Count, and in which the Grand Duke was compelled to take part. All those who know the Grand Duke will comprehend that his feelings towards the Count will not be improved by this circumstance. The influence of Count de Nesselrode has much increased of late; and a proof of this is that the Czar has just made him a present of a fine estate in Finland. It is generally thought that, notwithstanding the great preparations which are still being made, feelings are not so warlike as formerly. Much confidence is placed in the experience of Count Nesselrode; and it is hoped that the old Chancellor will find some means of extricating Russia honourably from the present crisis.—Letter from St. Petersburg.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The Court is decidedly quitting a retirement, the effect of which was beginning to produce an effect on commerce, which the Emperor and Empress could not allow to extend. On the 17th a grand dinner took place at the Tuilleries, at which the Queen Maria Christina was present. On New Year's-day the Emperor is to receive in the morning the *corps diplomatique* and the *corps constitués*; on the 2nd, their Majesties are to receive in the evening the wives of the diplomatic Ministers, and the ladies who have already been presented, in full Court costume. The gentlemen present are to be in uniform and Court dress.

The visit of the band of the Horse Guards is anxiously expected here, and every disposition to receive them with the most cordial demonstrations is manifested.

M. de Morny is having the apartments of the President of the Legislative Body newly arranged and decorated, in anticipation of the magnificent fêtes which it is the intention of the Government shall be given in the course of the winter.

Last week took place at the Invalides, in the Church of St. Louis, a grand mass, commemorative of the arrival of the ashes of the Emperor from St. Helena. The Prince Jerome, the Staff of the Invalides, a crowd of the chief dignitaries of the officers of the Army and Navy and Garde Nationale, and a large number of the survivors of the campaigns of the Empire, with many of the *invalides*, attended this imposing ceremony; after which the assembly visited the tomb of the Emperor.

Preparations are being made in all the churches for the celebration of the fête of the Immaculate Conception, which is to take place shortly, and to be conducted with the utmost magnificence. At Notre Dame and the Madeleine it will probably be peculiarly effective; though, from the totally different style of architecture, taste, and decoration of the two churches, the character of the coup-d'œil will be totally different.

The discovery of such considerable quantities of gold in the sands of the rivers in the department of Ariège has been made, that M. Pradier has demanded, and obtained, from the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce an authorisation to pursue his researches, which he expects will produce a valuable result.

The death of M. Léon Faucher has produced a marked sensation. M. Faucher, whose health has long been in a highly precarious state, was on his way to the Iles d'Hyères, to pass the winter there, when he was attacked, at Marseilles, with typhus fever, which in a few days terminated fatally. This malady is one of those at present most prevalent in Paris, as well as in the provinces, and many deaths have resulted from its attacks.

The Emperor has accorded a pension of two thousand francs from his private purse to the mother of Armand Marrast—left, since the death of her son, in a most precarious situation: he at the same time signified to her in flattering terms that this offering was presented as a souvenir of regard for the memory of a man he had held in high esteem.

The Emperor has, also from his private purse, doubled the national pension of 20,000 fr. accorded to M<sup>me</sup>. St. Arnaud.

M. Achille Marrast, brother of the late President of the Assemblée Constituante, has obtained an important post in an insurance company against railway accidents, entitled *La Consolation*.

The concession accorded to M. de Lesseps by the Viceroy of Egypt for cutting through the Isthmus of Suez has excited much interest in Paris. It is considered as only the first step towards a revolution in that country, the effects of which are to produce events of incalculable importance, by the introduction of our customs, ideas, and judicial and financial systems.

A report—which has not yet, however, been confirmed—states that a portion of the Imperial Guard is to be dispatched from France to take service with the Eastern army.

A national subscription of thirty million of francs, projected for the widows and the wounded of the troops engaged in the war, has been deferred, by order of the Emperor.

Much regret has been excited in literary and artistic circles, by the premature death of the young wife of M. Arsène Houssaye, manager of the Théâtre Français, and author of some of the most popular specimens of the literature of the day. M<sup>me</sup>. Houssaye—whose youth, personal and mental advantages, and amiability of character and manners, rendered her universally beloved—fell a victim to disease of the heart, from which she had long been a sufferer.

A large clock is about to be placed on the terrace of the Galerie d'Orléans, opposite the garden of the Palais Royal. This improvement has long been required.

Madame Stoltz, whose late return to the Opera was such a subject of general congratulation, manifests so strongly an intention of again retiring, that there seems but little likelihood of retaining her. The Grand Opera will then remain without a prima donna worthy to hold such a position, Madame Ugalde remaining at the Opéra Comique. On Saturday appeared at the Gymnase the new piece by Madame Emile de Girardin, "*Le Chapeau de l'Horloger*." That the authoress of "*La Joie fait Peur*," "*Cleopatra*," and the tragedies, romances, and poems so well known to the public, should have produced a piece like the present, where, from the moment that Lesneur, the valet à la main malheureuse, makes his appearance, till that in which the actors and actresses bestow their final salute, the audience made the house resound with peals of genuine laughter, is, indeed, a marvellous instance of versatility of talent. "*Le Chapeau de l'Horloger*" is considered by the best judges to be the most sparkling comic piece of the day.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen has received company at Windsor Castle during the week. On Saturday the Marquis of Breadalbane, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, and Major-General Barnard arrived on a visit.

On Monday morning the Prince Consort left Windsor by a special train on the South-Western Railway, for the purpose of presiding at a meeting of the Royal Commission for the Patriotic Fund, at the New Palace at Westminster. His Royal Highness returned to the Castle at three o'clock.

On Tuesday her Majesty and Prince Albert left Windsor by a special train on the South-Western Railway, at three o'clock, to pay a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, returning to Windsor at half-past five o'clock. In the evening the Queen and the Prince dined with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore House.

On Wednesday the Prince Consort went to London to preside at a meeting of the Committee of Governors of the Wellington College, held at the New Palace of Westminster, returning to the Castle at three o'clock. The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Major-General Bentinck and Mrs. Bentinck arrived on a visit in the afternoon.

Viscountess Canning has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting. Lord Camoys and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West have succeeded the Earl Somers and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood as the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The Duke of Somerset has had a relapse, and has not been so well since Monday last.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley left town yesterday (Friday) for Knowsley Park, where the noble Earl and Countess will welcome a large party of distinguished friends during the holidays.

Major-Gen. Lord Rokeby will leave town, to take the command of the division to which he has been appointed in the Crimea, on Wednesday next.

The Lady Louisa Moncrieffe gave birth to a son and heir at Moncrieffe House, N.B., on Tuesday last.

#### THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

The news from Sebastopol this week is very meagre. The letters from the Camp are filled with complaints of the wretched condition of the English troops, who had, up to that time, made very insufficient provision against the inclemency of the weather. The French were said to be much more comfortable; and our troops will, no doubt, be in a much better condition by this time, as the wood for huts and no small portion of the winter stores must have arrived. According to the French papers their army is now supplied with four months' provisions, and is in every other respect prepared to spend the winter with some degree of comfort. Independently of the provisions and articles of equipment of every description provided for the troops, three transports had arrived with forty or fifty tons of tobacco, and as many more of flannel waistcoats and drawers, which the Emperor has sent as presents to the soldiers and non-commissioned officers. The remainder of the cargoes of these vessels, consisting of wine and eatables, was placed at the disposal of the officers.

The sufferings endured by the Russians are much greater than those to which the Allies were exposed during several days after the hurricane of the 14th ult. The greater part of the unfortunate Muscovites sleep in caves or in the open air, are decimated by illness, and cannot procure provisions. In confirmation of this last fact, it is stated that along the coast of the Sea of Azof there are enormous quantities of flour and other provisions lying exposed to wind and rain, which they have no means of conveying to the Crimea, the roads being rendered impassable by the mud, which forms extensive lakes. A letter in the *Post Ampt Gazette* says:—

The Russian army of Sebastopol is threatened by a danger which becomes every day more and more formidable—scarcity of provisions. It is positively stated that a complete famine prevails in Southern Russia; and that the victualling of the Russian armies is so badly managed, that only the corps which are stationed the nearest to the dépôts receive any provisions, while those at a greater distance are left to their fate. The garrison of Sebastopol already feels the effect of this serious state of things; and the strength of the soldiers becomes exhausted in the works, without being renewed by sufficient food. The want of meat is replaced by a profuse allowance of spirituous liquors, which, however, cannot last long; and its use, instead of causing enthusiasm, only causes a kind of lethargy. The measures adopted by the Allies to procure supplies are well carried out. Large quantities are sent from Austria, on account of the French and English Commissariat, the result of which will be to secure the army of the Crimea against any scarcity of provisions.

As regards the siege, active operations had been almost suspended in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. Several sorties had been made by the garrison, which had always been gallantly repulsed; but up to the 13th inst. nothing important had taken place. As the weather had improved, however, it was expected that something would be done. Large reinforcements had been received by the Allies. Letters from Odessa state, that from the 12th to the 30th of November two Russian divisions had arrived at Sebastopol, consisting of from 26,000 to 30,000 men. Since then it is reported that 20,000 Russians, utterly exhausted by privation, had marched to Simferopol to escape extinction by the sickness which was decimating the army in the marshes they occupied in their first position.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following, dated "Before Sebastopol, the 1st," and guarantees its authenticity:—

On the 28th ult. the French had 140 new pieces of cannon or mortars ready to open fire on Sebastopol. In this number seventy were of large calibre from the navy. The English had nearly as many, and were disembarking others. The order to reopen the fire was expected every moment, and it was supposed that it would soon be followed by an assault. But the assault must be simultaneous; that is to say, that, in order to avoid being taken in the rear, the English must penetrate to the right of the Admiralty port, whilst the French, carrying the Flagstaff Bastion, shall possess themselves of the left. The communications with the town by the bridge of the Tchernaya are completely cut off by two redoubts which command the bridge at a short distance, and which do not allow the bank to be reached. One of these redoubts was armed by the French by the 26th. The other, a little further from the Tchernaya, was constructed in common, and by the 30th the English had armed it. In advance of these redoubts are two batteries, destined to attack the vessels and the town; they were constructed some days ago, and armed by the 30th. Opposite the telegraph, at the bottom of the port, the Russians have a battery of five pieces, placed at 1800 metres from the French redoubt. This point being very abrupt, the Russians have not been able to place on it a larger number of cannon; but they were constructing behind it another battery of nearly the same force. The prolongation of the lines of the Allies obliges the Russians to make long and difficult detours, both to go to the valley of Balaclava, and to send assistance into the place. All the reports agree in representing the Russian soldiers as greatly discouraged. They have sustained enormous losses. To form an idea of them, it may be stated that out of 16,000 sailors, who were disembarked to reinforce the garrison of Sebastopol, only 6000 remained, and that the effective of the regiment of Suldesky is only 2000 men. The number of wounded is considerable, and the cholera makes great ravages in the enemy's ranks. The town is, besides, rendered uninhabitable by the fire of shells and balls. As for the Allies, placed out of the range of cannon, they sustain no other losses than those of the trenches, which are almost insignificant, since they do not amount to 15 killed and wounded per day.

The liberty of action left to Omer Pasha in consequence of the treaty of the 2nd is considered to be of the greatest advantage to us. The Ottoman General will, it is expected, land his troops at Eupatoria, and occupy the country between the coast and the main road from Perekop to Simferopol, by which the Russian contingents, munitions of war, and provisions arrive. Sebastopol, which supplies food for the Russian army, must be pretty well exhausted by this. Almost all recent accounts concur in describing the situation of the Russians as deplorable. The difficulty of the communications has already reduced them to very great straits; and, if Omer Pasha's soldiers prove themselves not to have degenerated since Oltenitz and Silistria, we may judge of the effect of an army of 36,000 men interrupting the convoys from the north and menacing the reinforcements of Prince Menschikoff.

Letters from Odessa state that the Russians feel great uneasiness at the operations which may be directed from Eupatoria. It is said that Prince Menschikoff has pointed out to the Government of St. Petersburg the dangers which threaten his army and the fortress from that point, and that he has declared that he is not in a state to resist any considerable offensive operation directed from Eupatoria against Simferopol. General Osten-Sacken has been in consequence charged to fix his headquarters at Perekop, and to defend the isthmus with the troops under his command.

#### HOSTILE SYMPTOMS IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Immediately after the conclusion of the treaty of alliance with England and France, an order was issued from Vienna increasing the Austrian army in the Principalities by two brigades, in order to replace the Ottoman troops sent to the Crimea. The state of things on the Russian frontier is said to be rather ominous. A despatch dated Galatz, December 15, states that the following occurrence had created a great sensation:—"A Cossack detachment crossed the Pruth, and, in presence of the Austrian troops, destroyed the supplies of straw and hay which had been prepared for the Austrian army in Moldavia." This occurrence is possibly exaggerated, but it is well known that there have been outrages by the Cossack troops on the frontier, which take more the character of brigandage than military movements; and these outrages have fallen severely on the poor Moldavian villagers. Redress it at hand, however. A letter from Vienna, of Saturday, says:—"The Austrian troops quartered at Jassey, and in other parts of Moldavia, are proceeding towards the Pruth, to put an end to the brigandage of the Cossacks, who cross the river by night, and burn and pillage the Moldavian villages. It is not impossible, consequently, that the first musket-shots between the Austrians and the Russians will be exchanged on the Pruth."

#### THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

By the *Canada* steam-ship (which arrived at Liverpool on Sunday) the President's Message has been received. On the 4th inst, both Houses of Congress assembled at noon—37 Senators and 197 Representatives being present in their respective chambers. His annual Address begins by noticing the character of the past year—a period marked, in portions of the country, by great loss to husbandmen, pestilence, and unparalleled casualties by land and sea; yet America has experienced a year of peace, of regained salubrity, and the harvest for the most part bountiful. He then passes to the international relations and foreign policy of the United States. With reference to the war in Europe, he says it has been his earnest endeavour to maintain peace and friendly intercourse with all nations. The theory of the American Government, of avoiding all entangling alliances, has hitherto exempted it from many complications in which it would otherwise have become involved. Still, however, he remarks, that any attempt on the part of



any European Government to interfere with the independent action of the United States must be carefully guarded against:—

Leaving the Transatlantic nations to adjust their political system in the way they may think best for their common welfare, the independent Powers of this continent may well assert the right to be exempt from all annoying interference on their part. Systematic abstention from intimate political connection with distant foreign nations does not conflict with giving the widest range to our foreign commerce. This distinction, so clearly marked in history, seems to have been overlooked, or disregarded, by some leading foreign States. Our refusal to be brought within and subjected to their peculiar system, has, I fear, created a jealous distrust of our conduct, and induced, on their part, occasional acts of disturbing effect upon our foreign relations. Our present attitude and past course give assurances, which should not be questioned, that our purposes are not aggressive, nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other nations. Our military establishment, in time of peace, is adapted to maintain exterior defences, and to preserve order among the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the Union. Our naval force is intended only for the protection of our citizens abroad, and of our commerce, diffused, as it is, over all the seas of the globe. The Government of the United States, being essentially pacific in policy, stands prepared to repel invasion by the voluntary service of a patriotic people, and provides no permanent means of foreign aggression. These considerations should allay all apprehension that we are disposed to encroach on the rights, or endanger the security, of other States.

With reference to the war, President Pierce announces that the partial recognition at the commencement of the present Russian war by the British and French Governments of the principle that "free bottoms make free goods" induced his Government to make application to the various Governments of Europe for a full and final recognition of that doctrine; which appeal, however, has (at least as yet) been fully responded to by Russia alone. In the case of Prussia, the stumbling-block to a convention on this point was that Power insisting on an additional clause against privateering. The right of chartering privateers, the United States, as represented by President Pierce and his Cabinet, consider too valuable to be renounced by a Power not professedly a great naval Power, except in the event of a general international recognition of immunity to private property on the ocean.

The relations of the United States with Spain are unchanged, but the President expresses the hope that the new Ministers at Madrid will be more favourably inclined than their predecessors to do justice to American claims.

Negotiations are pending with Denmark for the discontinuance of the Sound dues. The Washington Cabinet believes it can claim exemption as a right, and gives notice to that of Copenhagen to terminate the treaty of 1826.

Respecting the destruction of Greytown, the President makes an elaborate statement. He alleges that the communications across the isthmus, and the unarmed boats, freighted with millions of property, were in danger from the inhabitants.

As to the domestic portions, little can be said but that they refer to the almost unchecked prosperity and development of the great Republic. The revenue still exceeds the expenditure by several millions of dollars, and, to bring the public accounts more nearly to a balance, the President recommends a further reduction of import duties. After various suggestions for the improvement of administrative affairs, the Message winds up with a general eulogium on the position and prospects of the greatest nation in the world.

#### MR. BRIGHT AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

On Monday a meeting—which for uproar and determined boisterousness has seldom been equalled in Manchester—took place at the Town-hall, King-street. Everything indicated a storm; and when the doors were thrown open, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to keep some order, the rush was fearful. In a few minutes the hall was densely filled by partisans of the Bright party, and with others who were favourable to the object of the requisition. Outside the room an immense crowd collected, decidedly hostile to Mr. Bright. For more than half-an-hour the Mayor endeavoured to get order, but every sound gave way to that of "Outside!" The friends of Mr. Bright seemed strongly opposed to going outside; and, ultimately, proceedings were opened by Mr. W. R. Wood, who moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting, having learned that the letter of Mr. Bright, M.P., on the war, has been translated and circulated in Russia, desires publicly to declare that the citizens of Manchester do not concur in the opinions expressed by Mr. Bright; but, on the contrary, being convinced that the war is just and necessary, do earnestly desire it may be carried on with energy until the war be terminated by secure and honourable peace.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Absalom Watkin, who was loudly cheered; but the noise made by the friends of Mr. Bright prevented his being well heard. Mr. Alderman Watkins moved an amendment declaring that Mr. Bright had exercised an undoubted right in expressing his opinion on the war; and that, although that opinion might differ from that of many of his constituents, "it would be unfair, tyrannical, and unjust to censure him for the honest and manly avowal of his sentiments." The amendment was seconded by Mr. Henry, late M.P. for South Lancashire; but the meeting was not disposed to listen to any speeches. Even Mr. Bright, who was present, vainly attempted to obtain a hearing. After standing nearly a quarter of an hour, he succeeded in uttering two or three sentences, which were heard only by those who were close to him. The motion and amendment having been put to the vote, the Mayor, who was in the chair, said it was impossible to say which had been carried, and the meeting broke up in confusion. Mr. Bright and his friends afterwards adjourned to the Council-room, Newhall-buildings, accompanied by a large crowd, by whom he was groaned at and hooted in rather an unpleasant manner. Mr. George Wilson having taken the chair, Mr. Bright addressed the small assembly of his followers who had rallied round him, in condemnation of the war. Among other things, he told them that the Ministry would soon get tired of the war. "They have been driven into it," said Mr. Bright, "partly by the English press, and that press, which is profiting by the war more than anything in the country, is still hounding the Government on to conduct the war to the last extremity." A vote of thanks having been given to the hon. member for his attendance on the occasion, the meeting broke up.

**NORWICH ELECTION.**—Mr. Peto, M.P., of the firm of Messrs. Peto and Brasey, the eminent contractors, has just issued an address to the electors of Norwich, resigning his seat for that city, in consequence of having accepted the contract for the construction of the railway from Balaclava to the trenches in front of Sebastopol. After stating that the firm, in devoting to the contract their best energies, are acting simply as agents on behalf of the Government, and without the slightest pecuniary profit or benefit to themselves, the address proceeds thus:—"In carrying out this arrangement, and during its continuance, I find that, by a strict interpretation of the Act which incapacitates members of Parliament from being concerned in any contract or commission on behalf of the Government, I may have brought myself within the operation of its clauses, although I have not in any way infringed upon the true spirit or meaning of that law. If I absented myself from the House I should avoid any legal inconvenience, but I feel that while such important questions are under consideration I should be wanting in duty to you by such a course, and I therefore feel no hesitation in returning to you the trust you have reposed in me, and this becomes the more imperative from the indefinite time in which I shall be engaged in carrying out those duties I have voluntarily undertaken."

**WICK-HALL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, HACKNEY.**—On Wednesday last, at the public distribution of prizes of this institution, the youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Croly, of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, obtained the Silver Medal for English Composition.

**THE NEW BANK OF ENGLAND NOTE.**—At the ordinary meeting of the Society of Arts, held on Wednesday evening, a paper was read by Mr. Alfred Smee upon the Bank of England Note. Mr. Smee stated that the authorities of the Bank had determined to modify and improve the bank note; and that, under the direction of the late Governor, Mr. Hankey, a new form of Bank of England note had been designed. (Next week we shall illustrate Mr. Smee's very interesting paper.)

**BOOKS FOR THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.**—Mr. Arthur Smith's appeal has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the projectors. In ten days from its first issue upwards of 22,000 volumes (exclusive of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals) were sent to the Egyptian Hall. Of these, thirteen large cases have been shipped to the hospital at Scutari; and ten cases to the Crimea, through the kind co-operation of the Crimean Army Fund. A large number of books, still lying at the Egyptian Hall, will be forwarded by the earliest available opportunities. Several kind contributors, enlarging on the original intention of the circular, have forwarded various parcels of linen, woollen clothing, stationery, tea, coffee, arrowroot, with other comforts and hospital accessories—all which have also been dispatched. A list of articles most likely to be practically useful to the troops under the present circumstances may be obtained at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. No more books or old linen can be received. No parcel specially addressed to any particular individual will be forwarded.

#### REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

(Continued from page 607.)

Our quiet at Silistria did not long continue uninterrupted. The bridge at Rustchuk had been completed, and the troops had crossed the Danube; the Russians had struck their tents and retired; and reports said they had left Bucharest behind them, and were in full retreat on the Sereth. The Turks waited some days at Slobodzie, which they had encompassed by their fortified camp, and then a reconnaissance was sent out; of course, numerous Englishmen were among the number. This, however, only advanced a short distance; but Iskander Bey pushed on with about a dozen troopers, and entered the town, which he found deserted, save by about one hundred Russians, a Cossack picket, and deserters. The Cossacks, fancying the Turks were on them, galloped off and left Iskander master of the town and some prisoners, more numerous than his whole force. The Turks then advanced, and marched through Bucharest with flying colours, encamped on the western side of the town. The centre of the Principalities being thus clear of the enemy, and spies having reported that they had also retired from the neighbourhood of Kalaraeh, Ismail Pacha Ferik, in command at Silistria, probably acting under the orders of Omer Pacha, resolved to throw troops across. This was done in large boats sent down from Rustchuk; and seven thousand men of all arms were passed over. A Polish Aide-de-Camp of Ismail's was sent on a reconnaissance towards Ibraila, with two regiments of regular cavalry; the rest encamped on the flat plain before Silistria, just east of Kalaraeh. At this moment some money arrived, and each Bashibozouk was paid about one hundred and thirty piasters, half in money, half in paper—then at a discount of about forty-five per cent. On receiving this they marched, and we, of course, went. The Quartermaster-General went on before, and selected a range of heights east of the large village of Altona, about six hours and a half from Silistria, as the site of the camp. Though the spot was chosen at night, and in haste, a better one could not have been selected. Altona is a large and flourishing Christian village, on the border of a fresh-water lake. These lakes abound near the lower waters of the Danube, and fill what, but for their level, would be large valleys. They are formed by the land being higher nearer the river than in the dales; and so the streams and mountain drains collect and form lakes. They abound in fish, and in that most unhealthy country produce great miasma. Around the lake were bold hills, surrounding it on all but the river side, where a long strip of grass ground separated the water. Many of the hills were covered with brushwood. Those selected for the camp were of a short, clean grass. The glens around abounded in fodder. The camp was pitched, and there, for a time, the head quarters were established; while strong parties were extended as far as Kassova. In a few days I received orders to push on, and visit Hadjee Ali Pacha, the second in command. Verily, Omer Pacha (Serdar Akram, or Grand Marshal) is a great man, and the farther one gets from him the better one knows it. While near him our ration had been regularly received, and were pretty ample; as we got further off they became beautifully less, until at Altona, we bade fair to be starved: for ourselves we had wherewith to eat, but our men had literally nothing, so their endurance failed, and they left us, going on to Hadjee Ali. There, however, they found the rations on the same scale—so fairly left, and were reported to have gone to Schumla. No words can do justice to the patient endurance of these fellows. There were villages near—ay, and Christian, or, as they would have called them, ghaour, villages—where the people ate and had plenty. Yet, save a few heads of Indian corn, our men neither plundered nor robbed. Thus, of all our army, only about fifteen or so faithful fellows remained. It was at this juncture I started one day for Hadjee Ali's camp, accompanied only by two mounted servants. Our road was bad, over bold hills and through deep dales. We passed several lakes and villages, here and there meeting parties of Bashis grazing their horses on the abounding grass. They told me of their sufferings, which I could only sympathise with, not redress. At last I came on a range of hills, all on fire—grass, brush, and trees were blazing and crackling, and I had some difficulty in forcing my horse through the blackened mass. It was the Bashis' camp, which, according to custom, they had fired on leaving, and I heard from a horseman the Pacha had gone on a few hours' ride further. I put spurs to the flanks of my pretty Ashar, or white-faced horse, and pressed on. We found Hadjee Ali at a village called Yenikoi, very prettily situated in a gorge that ran down to the river. Of course I knew he would be in the best house, so rode to it, and called for his servants. Not one came, but a shrill voice from above bade me come up; and, mounting a staircase, I found the Pacha squatted on the bare boards, where a divan ought to have been. There was no furniture in the room, but on the floor was spread his one carpet, a pillow, and a coat. Hadjee Ali, as I appeared, burst out with "Don't come here: I have nothing; I do not want you. I have nothing to give you; you have come in peace, go in peace. Tell Shemsia Pacha (the Pacha under whose orders I was) I have nothing—neither clothes, money, nor forage." And he continued shouting in this strain, till he had exhausted himself. As he had been utterly wanting in all courtesy to me, I resolved to give him a small short lesson in manners, so, without saluting or noticing him, strode up to the divan, stepping deliberately on his pillow on my way, and sat down with my huge sword across my knees. This nettled him. I then said, "Are England and Turkey at war, or what? I came from your commanding officer with messages of courtesy and welcome, and will not fail to acquaint him with my reception." Here he cooled and looked foolish, offering me his pipe, and ordering coffee. I now read him a small lecture, smoked his pipe, and drank his coffee. He said he had but two hundred men left, and if he gave them an order they would desert too. I complimented him on the efficient state of his troops. He said he had but one servant, no money, his clothes were worn out, and that his two orderlies were the only men he could depend upon. Of Russians, Ghaours, Peyalouks, he knew nothing; so, having praised his discipline, and the evident esprit he had infused among his men, and their personal attachment to himself, I left, this time greeted by him, for he had learnt to be civil, and I dare say thought of his pillow and my boots. With him was a Lieutenant-Colonel, whom we had seen before in our camp, and whom we had all agreed was a Russian spy. He was apparently on the best terms with the Pacha. The man was far too intellectual in appearance for a Turk, and was unlike any other Mussulman. Whether our suspicions were correct or not we shall see. I rode along back to our camp, galloping and trotting, except when some Bashibozouks joined company to converse with me. At one large village I halted to make coffee and refresh my horses. Here I found about sixty of our men, and their leader, a Kurdish Aga. He received me most civilly; and we talked of his country and home, which I happened to know, having visited them in former wanderings. From this topic we soon turned to one of more immediate interest to him and his men—their privations. "They have literally," he said, "had nothing but berries and some heads of Indian corn to eat for many days." This I partly knew to be true. Their Aga had money; but either would not, or could not more probably, buy food; yet food there must have been, for we were sitting in a village full of inhabitants. I admitted the hardships they were enduring; and explained how little we could remedy them, and told him that farther on there seemed no more to eat than he had here. The men, who had clustered round us, inveighed strongly against the Government of the Porte, which had so deceived them. "It remains," they said, "for us but to eat pork—that accursed beast, sack the country, or go over to the Russians. Ek Wallah! we must: we will not starve. The Porte brought us here: they must provide for us, or we must for ourselves. If we are thus left during the summer, what shall we do when the winter comes on?" I felt the justice of all this, but dared not admit it; and so rode on, and reached the camp at sunset, where I found my comrades deep in letters and newspapers, a large bag of which had just been received. Dear friends! did you but know the value your letters have, how often would you write. If you knew the more than pleasure with which your pages are received, you would hardly begrudge a few moments devoted to the task. Best physic, best antidote—letters, letters! I felt not fatigue, I felt not hunger, nor elimate, as I threw myself on a mat in my tent, and surveyed my packet: seals broken, torn open—they were devoured in a moment. Then I gazed over the treasure as I inhaled my pipe—I revelled in ecstasy as I sipped my coffee. Now calmly and coolly I commenced anew to read them, weighed each sentence, tested each expression; and then, the whole meaning engraved in my heart, I resigned myself to sleep.

I was jogging along back to Silistria early on the following afternoon, and sunset saw my one little tent pitched in the old ground above the town. My baggage was of the lightest, and, as my stomach testified, my commissariat of the worst. At three we were off, and a small black spot alone marked our resting-place. I this time took the upper road to Turtukal, as shorter and as it was new. We passed over vast plains, varied occasionally with forest or corn land; several villages lay

in our route, where men and women, chiefly Ruyahs, were busy with their harvest. In one place I saw them thrashing corn, or rather, treading it out with loose horses, exactly as it is done in South America. All the people were hard at work, but I noticed few young men; they were away, employed in driving their arabas or carts, which had been impressed for the transport of the stores and provisions for the army. Women and boys supplied their places, and were garnering in their stores of grain. The villages seem wealthy, and there was a great air of comfort about the houses, but the war has doubtless pressed heavily upon the people. Of one village my impression is most pleasing, for my servant effected the purchase of a cabbage and a fowl, not, however, without difficulty, for the people would sell nothing. At last, as eve drew on, we reached Turtukal our old residence: here all was, indeed, changed. No longer deserted, the whole place was teeming with population. Cocks crowed; children played, Christians bustled, repaired, and restored; old Turks sat idly smoking their pipes, as if they had never moved. I rode to my former house, but was peremptorily refused admittance, so camped down on a flat piece of ground in the centre of the place. I found a great activity amongst the soldiers, who swarmed about, and was told that there were seven thousand here, or on the other side, and that they were crossing over as fast as they could. Hadjee Redschid Pacha, who was in command, had already crossed, and was at Oltenitza. The cholera was also alive, and carrying off numbers daily. On my doubting the mortality, a soldier led me to a new burying-ground, and said, "There, look at those heaps; beneath each is a martyr."

At earliest dawn we were off for Rustchuk. I did as I had done the day before—took the upper inland road, to vary it from my former route—plains, villages, forest-scrub, corn-land, hill, and dell. We halted at seven to rest the animals: and alas! to leave poor Nawab, my faithful follower. His illness far transcended my skill, so I left him money, covered him, horse, and water, and sincere sympathy—pressing on, for my journey admitted of no delay. Poor Nawab! laughing, merry, faithful Nawab! I have never had to find fault with thee, but ever to be pleased with thee, since the day thou kissed my hand, and said thou wert my slave; and now I have to mourn for the shadow that has fallen on thy pathway. But, brave lad, I shall see thee again, so may lament over thee in Eastern strain,\* and say, "Lean grew the kabobs, the kanees, and the pusklawa (different dishes) that were set before thee; down sank the plump, terrified at thee; became small the water-melon; disappeared the plum, sugar and coffee melted before thee; fat were thou, or would be, if victuals had their rights." But no, though I shall see thee, I will not joke till I do, for I regret thee much, my brave and faithful follower—"Meshallah."

The day's ride appeared sadly long, for the horses were suffering from the keen night air, and had none of their usual spirit. The days were still excessively hot; but the nights so chill, that the camp fire proved most attractive; and no covering had been provided for the poor beasts. We reached Rustchuk at sunset, and settled down in the same khan I had lodged in before. Colonel Graugh, the Prussian officer, had died that same day of the cholera. Poor man! He had escaped the fire of the Russians at Silistria, to fall by that abominable, all-pervading pest. Many have accused the poor Colonel for not having taken a leading part in the defence. This he could not do on principle. His consenting to the surrender of Arab Tabia was less palatable.

At daylight, with no regret, I abandoned the stench of the khan, and descended to the banks of the Danube, at the new bridge of boats. I was riding a fine old German charger, whom a long course of drill and discipline has rendered steady and imperturbable to a fault. As I rode on to the bridge the sentry, without a word of warning or apology, seized my bridle. I turned the animal with my knee, the sentry fell, and we walked on, the horse treading on his arm as we passed. The officer of the guard rushed out, followed by his men, and was very voluble, till a few truths stopped his mouth, and we made him caution his men against such unmilitary acts for the future.

The bridge stretched over to the island of Ramadan, and was composed of planks and beams, resting on some sixty large country boats. English sailors, sent up from the fleet, had made it; but already the lazy Turks had allowed the cables to slacken, or the anchors to come home, and the strain now is principally on the beams. The island was the scene of the fight in July. It was terrible as I rode over it, to see the fat dogs prowling about, and to think on their errand. We crossed, also, horrors of every sort: there a skull grinning foul; there a dead horse, out, torn, and putrid; there a half-clothed trench—arms, legs, horses, men, in one foal mingled mass. A short bridge connects the island with the farther main. Past this we found ourselves in the *île de pont*, now only feebly guarded. The entrenched camp that covers the bridge-head, and which is of vast size, is admirably placed. It enclosed the small village of Slobenzie, and its lines run along the crest of low hills, stretching over the space it occupies; behind, and consequently within, the ground falls away, thus affording most admirable cover for the men, stores, &c., inside. What with admiring the works, and talking to the Commandant, it was nearly eight before we were clear off, and on the high road to Bucharest. We left Giurgevo on the right, and followed a broad, dusty track, which led on into the vast level, unenclosed, uncultivated plain. This had been the theatre of war too much to be under plough or crop—villages deserted, post-houses gutted, houses burnt, churches completely cleared out. At noon I reached a village, with a fine church, and whose imposing appearance had led me to speculate on hotel or hotels, and attendant luxuries. I neared it, so hungry. We entered, we passed through, we left it—not a soul to be seen. On, on; weary though we were. We now saw on the far plain a large hamlet, clustering round a perfect gem of a country house; Hampstead might have owned it, and not been ashamed. As we came up to it, I fancied I knew it, and, while admiring, kept turning over how or where. I passed the gate. Visions of breakfast on the table, the family fresh down, girls in fresh morning-gowns—so pure, so nice—rose before me. Ye powers, if he should ask me; but I passed on. A servant, meanwhile, had ridden round, and, seeing nobody, had entered the house—it was deserted, gutted, destroyed. I strolled over it. Mirrors were broken in ten thousand pieces; chairs smashed; books half burnt, and letters all scattered and destroyed. Some large official envelopes soon told who had last occupied it; and then I recollected that we owed our English ideas of Prince Gortschakoff's headquarters to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. I pushed on again, for flies swarmed and nearly devoured my horses. It was always remarked by us, that, wherever the Russians had encamped, a peculiar fly swarmed; these I had stirred up, and my next two hours' ride was rendered wretched for us and our poor fidgety horses. At sunset we reached a magnificent monastery, where we halted for the night—alas! for war! except a cloud of clamorous jackdaws, we had it all to ourselves. From this the country improved: villages, people, industry. Our road, a broad track, ran through plains of Indian corn, or cereal crops—peace around, industry on every side. None could have believed that 200,000 soldiers, advancing and retreating, had passed along this road within the last month. The appearance, also, of the houses improved—windows, curtains, paint, gardens, pigs. The inhabitants did not seem alarmed at the approach of my armed party; but, apparently, were resolved to remain neutral; for they would neither answer nor speak, neither sell nor give. The men, on our meeting them, stood, and doffed their hats, in a fine manly manner. I found, too, that the first union of the fez and hat of the East and West produces the wide-awake. There does seem a fur cap first brought forth, but that is the transition state; the first fair result is the genuine wide-awake, universally worn in Wallachia. I began to despair of getting anything to eat, and half believed I should, like King Charles' fool starve in the midst of plenty, when Abdallah accidentally knocked over a young turkey with his stick. I was vexed at the act as unjust, so told him to pay for it. The owner accepted the money, and we halted; finding he had abundance, we took freely, and, save toughness and want of cooking, the turkey was not bad. Our host—if I can call such a thing a host, who neither welcomed nor spoke, moved, nor signed—accepted our reward, and evidently felt he had not done badly. My men feared him, calling him a Russian. "Ah, well, the Russians," he answered, "called me a Turk, the Turk calls me a Russian—I am as my Lord is." The road was varied by passing through forests of dwarf oaks. At last I was delighted to hear we were close to Bucharest, and pushed on to arrive early, for I was tired of road, heat, dust, fatigue, bad food, and mother earth to rest upon.

\* This is much the style of lament used by Eastern women over a departed relation; in fact, these are the expressions they make use of on such occasions.

**DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.**—The annual exhibition of the elementary works of students of the provincial and metropolitan schools of art was opened on Thursday at Gore House. The specimens exhibited consist, as heretofore, of drawings of the human figure, fruit, flowers, and architectural decoration from approved models; and, though the collection is less numerous than that of last year, it affords upon the whole, gratifying evidence of the progress made by the pupils.



## THE LATE LORD FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE, G.C.H.

THE Overland Mail brings the announcement of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence's death. His Lordship, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and Colonel of the 36th Regiment, was brother of the late Earl of Munster, and second son of King William IV., by Mrs. Jordan. He was born 9th Dec., 1799; and entered the Army in 1814. The rank of Lieutenant-General, and the Colonelcy of the 36th Regiment, he obtained in 1851; and was appointed in the following year to the command at Bombay. Although he had never seen active service, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence always took a warm interest in his profession; and by his military administration largely benefited the Portsmouth district and the Bombay Presidency. He married, in 1821, Lady Augusta Boyle, daughter of George, Earl of Glasgow; and leaves one daughter, Augusta Georgiana Frederica.

Lord Frederick Fitzclarence was distinguished through life for his frank and generous disposition. In his youth he was remarkable for his tender and affectionate attention to his mother. Some of his letters, written to her when she was ill and in difficulties at Boulogne, are still extant, and display the acutest and kindest feelings, expressed with



THE LATE LORD FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE.—FROM A  
DAGUERRETYPE BY CLAUDET.

much elegance of style. His Lordship, when Commander of the Garrison at Portsmouth, was considered one of the most intelligent, smart, and active officers in the service. There he devoted himself with much earnestness to the moral and intellectual improvement of the troops, he himself delivering lectures for their instruction as an example to the officers under him—a system he wished but was unable to carry out in India.



DEPARTURE OF THE EX-GOVERNOR FROM FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE.

The following order was issued by the Indian Government on the melancholy occasion of his Lordship's death:—

With sentiments of the deepest regret, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council announces to the army the demise of his Excellency Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., Commander-in-Chief at this Presidency; which event took place at the Hill Fort of Poorundhur, at half-past two o'clock on the morning of the 30th instant. On this melancholy occasion the flag of the Castle will be hoisted half-mast high, and continue so until sunset; and seventeen minute-guns, corresponding with the rank of the late Commander-in-Chief, will be fired at each of the principal military stations under this Government. The Governor in Council further directs that the officers of her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's army will wear mourning for a fortnight from this date.

Lord Fitzclarence was attended in his last hours by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, of Poonah. His body was taken into Poonah on Monday afternoon, the 30th October, without any pomp or ceremony; and is to be forwarded to England, to be there interred in the family vault.

## FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE.

We are indebted to a Correspondent for the accompanying Sketch of the departure of the ex-Governor of the colony, which took place on the 18th of October, from the public wharf at Freetown, in the *Fore-runner* steamer.

Mr. Kennedy assumed the government of the colony on the 12th October, 1852, so that, at the period of his departure, he had just completed a period of two years of his administration. The firmness and vigour with which his Excellency was wont to suppress crime raised up for him some enemies; but the great gathering which assembled on the public wharf, and thronged all approaches, in order to bid adieu to his Excellency, testifies to the high respect in which he was held by the community at large.

WRECKS OF THE "MELBOURNE" (STEAMER) AND  
THE "CADUCEUS."

On the 21st ult., the steam-propeller *Melbourne* towed the sailing-vesse *Caduceus* (both wrecked in the late tremendous storm at the Crimea) down the Bosphorus and up the Golden Horn, to the Arsenal, where they both lie at anchor now. The *Melbourne* had two masts carried away, and the *Caduceus* lost her three; but their hulls seem not much injured. On the same day that these two vessels came in, the *Friedland* (French line-of-battle ship) was towed down the Bosphorus, minus her helm, which she lost in the same storm which has caused so much damage to the vessels of the Allies. Not having a rudder, it was very difficult for the steamer to tow her, and she swayed now towards one shore, and then towards the other, like a drunken man.



WRECKS OF THE "CADUCEUS" AND THE STEAMER "MELBOURNE."



## CAPTAIN WILLIAM HUTCHESON HALL, R.N.

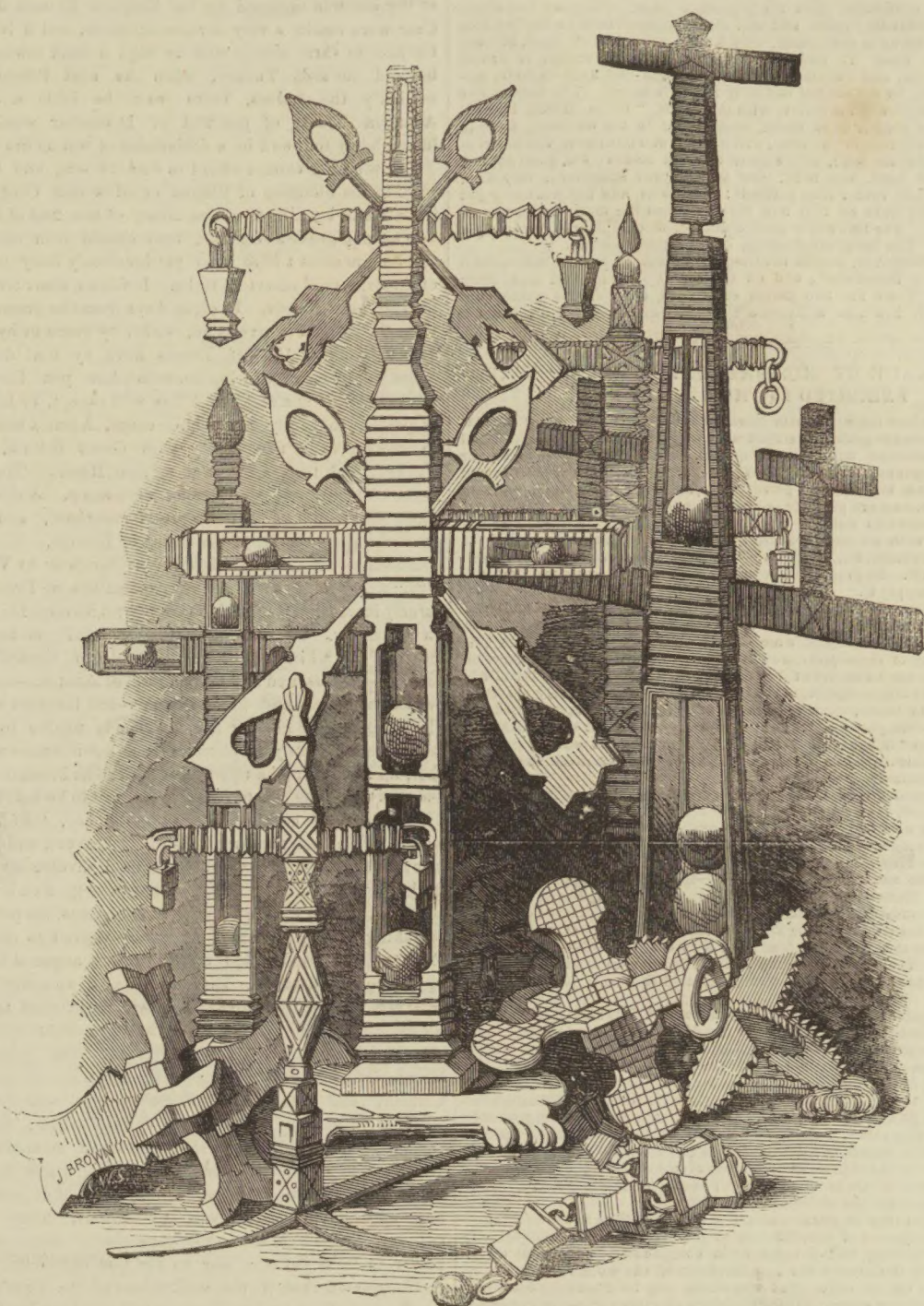
CAPTAIN WILLIAM HUTCHESON HALL, who so recently distinguished himself by his bravery in the expedition to the Baltic, entered the Royal Navy in 1811, on board the *Warrior*, Captains Byng and Rodel. He afterwards successively joined the *Lyra*, *Duvar*, *Iphigenia*, and *Morgiana*, where his services were varied and successful. He was next, in 1823, appointed to the *Parthian*, from which vessel, in 1824, he nearly lost his life, in his efforts to save a drowning shipmate, who had unfortunately fallen overboard. The *Parthian* being paid off, he served under Lord Byron in the *Blonde*; then in the *Briton*, *Herald*, *Alfred*, and *St. Vincent*—in which latter vessel he remained upwards of two years. Having thus served as Master (warrant bearing date 1822), Mr. Hall began diligently to study steam navigation; and was appointed to the command of the H.R.L.C.'s war-steamer *Nemesis*. The services rendered by Captain Hall on board this vessel in the China seas are matter of notoriety, and not only obtained for him in the Navy the name of "*Nemesis* Hall," but the more solid honours and benefits of promotion. An Order in Council enabled him to take the rank of Lieutenant, which was at once conferred upon him; and, as some of his time in the *Nemesis* counted as though serving on board a Queen's ship, he was promoted in 1841 to the rank of Commander; and, as a further mark of favour,



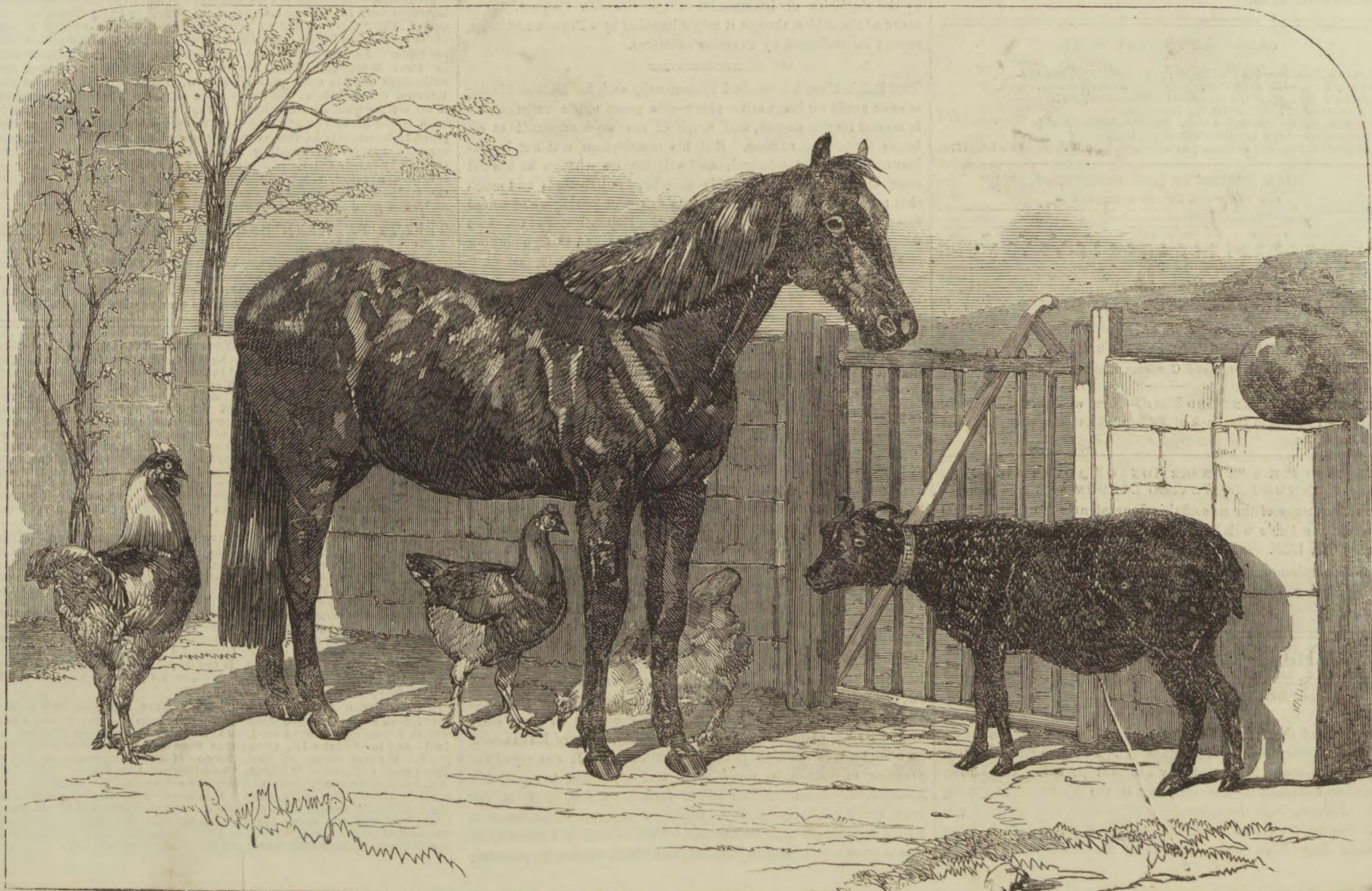
CAPTAIN HALL, R.N., F.R.S.

in 1844 was posted. At the commencement of the present war, Capt. Hall commissioned the *Hecla* sloop, and joined the Baltic Fleet. This little vessel was soon called into active service, when her commander and her crew gave proof—as others doubtless would have done, had opportunity been afforded them—that, from the Captain to the cabin-boy, British sailors may still be depended upon when called to face the enemy. The *Hecla* has returned to Portsmouth, bearing many unmistakable marks of the severe fire to which she was exposed from some of the Russian forts in the Baltic. Capt. Hall is now appointed to the *Blenheim*; and in the meantime is Second Captain to the flag ship *Victory*. The iron bilge-tanks, now in use in the Royal Navy, and the patent anchor bearing his name, are of his invention.

In 1847 Captain Hall was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was married on the 30th April, 1845, to the Hon. Hilare Caroline, daughter of the late and sister of the present Viscount Torrington. As chairman and managing director of the Sailors' Homes Institu-



TOYS MADE BY THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS AT LEWES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



RUSSIAN PONY AND SHEEP FROM BOMARSUND, BROUGHT BY CAPTAIN HALL, H.M.S. "HECLA."



tions, the active exertions of Capt. Hall for the formation of Sailors' Homes, prove that endeavours to add to the comforts and to ameliorate the condition of Jack ashore, is perfectly consistent with the best discipline and the bravest actions of Jack afloat.

The accompanying Portrait is a correct likeness of Captain W. Hall, from a portrait presented to the Dover Sailors' Home, in the prosperity of which Captain Hall was much interested.

#### PONY AND SHEEP BROUGHT FROM BOMARSUND.

Captain Hall has brought from Finland the two animals which our Artist has illustrated upon the preceding page. The pony and sheep are both remarkably quiet, and will allow themselves to be fondled like dogs. The sheep is very small, with a coat, like a negro's head, of very short, curly wool. It generally resembles a Welsh sheep; is broad across the eyes, and has small black horns; the tail appears to be naturally short, for it does not feel as if it had been cut. The animal has round its neck a brass collar, with the words, "Little Hecla, Bomarsund." The pony is also black, with a star in the forehead, a white stripe on the bridge of the nose, and a white mark between the nostrils. It is two years old (off), and stands thirteen hands; has good points; a very good head, and neck, and mane; good shoulders; very nice, clean legs, but rather long pasterns; good loins, and tail not badly put on. The tail looks as if it had been cut, and the mane has the same appearance. The feet are in good order; of course they have not yet been shod. The fowls are English, bred on the premises.

In the illustration, behind the sheep is a piece of granite taken from the fortress of Bomarsund; and on the top of it is a shell also from that place. There are two pieces of granite, both of the same size. Captain Hall has also a Russian rifle and two swords, and a Russian sledge.

#### TOYS MADE BY RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR, EXHIBITED IN THE GERMAN FAIR.

THESE ingenious little puppets attract the attention of many curious observers, who are generally struck with wonder at the skill of hand and patience bestowed upon them—qualities which few have given our Northern opponents credit for. These Toys—which are so constructed that they can be taken to pieces and joined together again—are of varied forms, and are peculiar in artistic design: the greater portion are made of common fir wood. The little chain in the foreground of the engraving, with all the rings and blocks, is carved out of the solid; in many of the shafts, &c., of the crosses, round balls of wood have been cunningly left. So great is the demand for these curiosities that it is difficult to supply it.

Few persons, we think, old or young, could fail to derive both pleasure and amusement (particularly at this season of the year) from a visit to the varied collection which has been gathered together in this place. Many of the objects are entirely new in this country. Amongst the novelties are a number of Toys well called "Surprises": these are imitations of various objects, such as grotesque figures, fish (very natural), fruit, balls of twine, cannon-balls, pieces of rusty iron, bootjacks, a dozen black-lead pencils, bits of burnt stick, and a hundred other things. The "surprise" is that all are filled with sweets and other toothsome materials, which will, no doubt, both please and astonish the small boys this Christmas.

The department containing children's arms—guns, cannons, drums, banners, &c.—is very complete. These are manufactured at Sonningburg, a town near the birthplace of Prince Albert.

Another portion of the Fair is also well worthy of examination. This is a complete set of small models of every object of use in Germany, in both domestic and agricultural affairs—tables, chairs, paste-boards, rolling-presses, fenders, in fact everything as in use at the present day. These models (seventeen hundred in all) are to be lectured on at the Polytechnic Institution during the Christmas holidays. Our manufacturers will get many a useful hint from a careful inspection of these so-called toys. They will also be valuable in after years in showing by the contrast the amount of improvement which has taken place in taste and science.

The transparent lanterns, marked each with different letters, which, in the large hall, are formed into various devices, have a pleasant effect. These can be packed into a small space, and have already been called into use in many distant parts of the country at times of rejoicing.

Our space, however, obliges us at present to pass over the shops, with real drawers, scales, counters, &c.; houses filled with suitable furniture for the cottage; printing-presses and tool-boxes for boys; spinning-wheel; games from all parts of the world; mechanical toys, and other things too numerous to mention. We think that the artist visiting the German Fair will notice the skilful arrangement of colour and the picturesque effect of many of these foreign toys; some, of much beauty, have been made amongst the mountains of the Tyrol.

The Russian toys or puzzles afford a considerable amount of amusement in consequence of the difficulty of finding out their construction, they, in fact, being bolted together in complicated and various ways. It is necessary to discover the last insertion of the woodwork, then the next, and so on, in order that the whole may be gradually dissected without resort to violence, which would break some part—the toy being separated into a dozen or more parts, and these being shapen together, it is equally difficult to get them again into the original form. These toys are particularly useful in learning children dexterity of hand and quickness of invention.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 24.—4th Sunday in Advent. Christmas-eve.  
MONDAY, 25.—Christmas-day. Nativity of our Saviour.  
TUESDAY, 26.—St. Stephen. John Wilkes died, 1797.  
WEDNESDAY, 27.—St. John the Evangelist.  
THURSDAY, 28.—Innocent's Day. Malthus died, 1834.  
FRIDAY, 29.—Lord Strafford beheaded, 1689.  
SATURDAY, 30.—Royal Society established, 1660. Coleridge born, 1772.

#### HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 30.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 10	5 35	6 0	6 30	6 50	7 20	7 50
8 20	8 55	9 30	10 0	10 35	11 5	11 40

Next week,

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

Price 6d.,

WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS,

containing the Titlepage and Contents of the present Volume.

THE NEW BANK OF ENGLAND NOTE.—Next week we shall illustrate the Printing of the Bank of England Notes, the Manufacture of the Paper, &c.

#### REVISED SCALE FOR INSERTION OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

In consequence of the sale of this Journal now reaching 150,000 per week, the Scale will be Two Shillings per Line on and after January 6th, 1855.

\*\* Advertisements received at the Office, 198, Strand; and also by Messrs. Maxwell and Co., 31, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, City.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1854.

THE treaty of the 2nd of December, by which Austria binds herself to the policy of Great Britain and France against Russia, has been differently interpreted by different persons. Lord John Russell sees little in it—the Emperor of the French sees a great deal. Judging from the antecedents of Austria, and from her obvious interest, we are inclined to think that Napoleon III. is more accurate than Lord John Russell in his anticipation of the

advantages to be gained by the treaty. The document is not a vague one, and expresses a meaning which we think the Emperor of Russia must have already discovered, or he lacks perspicacity. Austria has not yet declared war against Russia—has not yet entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, against the Czar; but, if she have not, the negative result is certainly more due to the forbearance of Russia than to the non-hostility of the attitude assumed by the Emperor Francis Joseph. If the Czar were not in a very serious dilemma, and if it were possible for him to carry things with as high a hand towards Austria as he did towards Turkey, when he sent Prince Menschikoff to bully the Sultan, there can be little doubt that the Austrian Treaty of the 2nd of December would have been immediately followed by a declaration of war on the part of Russia.

But the Czar cannot afford to declare war, and he will either yield to the dictation of Vienna or allow that Court to take the initiative in hostilities. The treaty of the 2nd of December has at least one great advantage, even should it in other respects be as ambiguous as those who pertinaciously deny the good faith of Austria still assert it to be. It fixes a short term for the deliberations of Russia. In eight days from the present time it provides for its own supersession, either by peace or by war. On the 1st of January, 1855, if Russia have by that date refused the bases of peace which Austria has put forward as the minimum that she and the Allies will accept, or if the Czar have neglected to notify his acquiescence, Austria has bound herself to enter into a new treaty with Great Britain, France, and Turkey, and to declare war against Russia. There is a limit to all things, even to German diplomacy. Austria has herself fixed the limit of her future forbearance, and has thereby rendered good service to the cause of Europe.

No hopes are entertained either at Berlin or at Vienna that the Czar will yield; so that the perplexities of Prussia have been largely increased by the bold movement of his rival for the supremacy in Germany. There is something painful yet ludicrous in the position in which the King has placed himself. Afraid of Russia—jealous, and still more afraid, of Austria—anxious to stand well with France and Great Britain—and insecure with regard to the allegiance of his own subjects—he is unable to make up his mind amid so many perplexities and bewilderments. He has, in fact, no mind to make up; and is a wretched trimmer, who cannot see that to be honest is to be bold, and that to be bold is to be honest. He is not of the number of those who say, "*Fiat justitia ruat cælum.*" He fears the crumbling of the heavens, and he dreads justice; lest justice, peradventure, should involve his own downfall in the inevitable crash of falsehood and wrong. As a last resource, to stave off, if even for a few weeks, or a few days, the painful necessity of taking a part, he has, it appears, resolved to dispatch special Ambassadors to London and Paris, to argue a few points that appear to be debatable. His emissaries will no doubt be courteously received. What they have to say will be listened to; but in the meantime events will march. The year 1854 will expire, and Austria will make a new movement; the reinforcements of Great Britain and France will continue to pour into the Crimea; and the siege of Sebastopol will be prosecuted with all possible vigour and determination; while Prussia, self-isolated, will remain in a state of neutrality, disgraceful to her character, and fatal to her claim to rank as a leading Power in Europe—or will by that very neutrality, and its obvious advantage to Russia, bring herself into collision with those who have both the will and the power to fight out the war to the last extremity. Yet it may be anticipated that, if the wickedness of the Czar's cause do not produce its effect, its hopelessness will not be unavailing in bringing the King of Prussia to the rightful and the stronger side. But, whatever happens, it is only Prussia herself that can suffer by the duplicity or irresolution of the Prussian Cabinet. The cause of the Allies, though it might be aided by a Prussian alliance, cannot be weakened by Prussian defection.

THE Baltic Fleet has reached Portsmouth, and Sir Charles Napier is once again on his native shore—his great battle unfought, his immortal laurels unwon, and much of the work expected at his hands remaining undone. But his countrymen will not be unjust to the gallant Admiral; and will inquire whether he has not done all that could reasonably have been anticipated; and much that required the union of great talents, true courage, and sound discretion, to accomplish. Though the Baltic fleet was the most magnificent armament that ever left our shores; and though nothing less than the capture of Sveaborg, Helsingfors, Revel, Cronstadt, if not St. Petersburg itself, were among the achievements which the nation expected to result from its presence in the Baltic;—and though not one of these things has been done, or even attempted, there is no disposition to cast blame upon the Commander of the Expedition for these or any other failures. The nation knows that it expected too much, and that it underrated the resources of Russia, and was alike ignorant of the Baltic, and of the kind of ships of war that could successfully be employed in it. In addition to this, it is now acknowledged that the fleet was never fully manned, and that it never was in any respect so powerful as it seemed to the enthusiastic eyes of those who witnessed its departure, and predicted its future triumphs. What Sir Charles Napier and the Baltic fleet have not done is so well known, that it is needless to run over the list of uncaptured towns and undemolished fortresses. But the country, as yet, is not to the same extent aware of the feats which have been done, and of the objects which the armament has in reality accomplished. A little impartial consideration of the subject will show that the fleet was neither idle nor uselessly employed; and that the nation has to thank Sir Charles Napier for the delicate handling of a business that, otherwise conducted, might have entailed upon us not only loss, but humiliation. The capture and destruction of Bomarsund, which many have treated as a matter of small importance, was in the opinion of every inhabitant of the countries on both sides of the Baltic, and doubtless in that of the Emperor of Russia also, an achievement of high political significance. It destroyed the prestige of Russia in those seas, and adjourned to the Greek kalends the reconstruction of a fortress which, had it not been for Sir Charles Napier, might by this time have been as strong or stronger than Sebastopol. This of itself is a result by no means to be depreciated in England, and which we may be quite cer-

tain has caused no little annoyance and derangement of plans, as well as pecuniary loss, to the Czar. Neither can the blockade of the Russian ports, the annihilation of Russian trade, and the ignominious imprisonment of the Russian fleets behind the walls of Cronstadt and Sveaborg, be considered as valueless to the cause of the Allies, or as matters of gratulation or triumph for which the Czar can sing *Te Deums*. He may order his priests to offer thanksgivings for the storm of the 14th of November, which wrecked the British transports in the Black Sea; but he cannot, for shame's sake, compel the laudations of his people for the departure of Sir Charles Napier from the Baltic. Whether Sir Charles will ever revisit that sea, to complete the work which he has begun, neither we nor any one else can tell; but the public can, at all events, recognise the value of the services he has already performed; although those services may not in every respect have been as brilliant as were expected. An able defender—whom his pen betrays to be himself a Napier—sums up the services of the veteran commander by stating that "he has caused the thirty sail composing the powerful Russian fleet to shrink like rats into their holes; that he has taken Bomarsund, caused Hango to be blown up, interrupted the Russian commerce; and for six months has kept in a state of inaction certainly 80,000 or 90,000 good troops—viz., 20,000 at Helsingfors, 15,000 at Abo, and 40,000 at Cronstadt, besides smaller corps protecting Revel and other places. He has restored and enlarged the knowledge of the Finland Gulf to navigation; has ascertained what large vessels can do there, and what they cannot do; when they can act alone, when with troops, and when gun-boats can be used with effect. He carried out an ill-manned, undisciplined fleet; and he brought back, unharmed, a well-organised, well-disciplined one, with crews exercised in gunnery and seamanship—in fine, a fleet now really what it was falsely called when it started, that is to say, one of the most irresistible that ever floated on the ocean for all legitimate purposes of naval warfare." To have done all this, even without having captured Cronstadt, is to have deserved well of his country, and of Europe. To this praise Sir Charles Napier is justly entitled; and the country will not be slow to acknowledge its obligations.

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

##### THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

The following despatch from Admiral Hamelin to the French Minister of Marine, was received yesterday:—

"BAY OF KAMIESCH, Dec. 12.

"Four thousand three hundred men arrived on the 10th, with ammunition. A brisk cannonade has been kept up for the last two days. The enemy has made some vigorous sorties on our own and on the English lines. They were driven back by our musketry, and in some instances at the point of the bayonet, after a fierce resistance."

The report lately circulated in some journals that 60,000 men had passed Percep to join the Russian army in the Crimea is entirely untrue. From 15,000 to 16,000 men is said to be the greatest number that the Russians can receive for some weeks.

##### THE PRUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION.

It is said in Berlin that the Prussian Government has addressed communications to the Cabinets of London and Paris, representing that the Russian declarations of the 28th ultimo are proofs of her anxiety for peace, and show clearly that she has no mental reserves as to the proper interpretation of the four points.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* hints that the object of a special mission of a Prussian diplomat to London is to obtain in advance a mild interpretation of the four points, and a promise not to press Russia for an indemnification on account of the costs of the war; and that these points conceded, Prussia will accede to the alliance.

It is said that Herr Von Usedom, who arrived in London on Thursday, is the bearer of an autograph letter from King Frederick William to the Queen.

##### THE FOREIGN LEGION.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says, the intention of the British Government to raise a Foreign Legion has produced a great sensation among the public, and amongst all the Russian sympathisers to work in order to counteract the project by every means in their power. Their fears are not so much awakened by the amount of men to be enrolled as by apprehensions of the loss of the moral link and example. It is on this side also, perhaps, that the project will be most beneficial. Meantime not a doubt can exist that the authorities of this country, and, indeed, of the greater part of the German Governments, will strain every nerve to hinder their subjects of all classes from enrolment. It is even said that orders have already been issued to this effect; and that, in some individuals known or supposed to be employed on the recruiting service, should take up their residence in any given place, they are to be expelled (*ausgewiesen*), unless entitled by law to domicile in such places. Withstanding this, there is little doubt that, if the British Government be strict in its selection, and forbid the enrolment of deserters and other subjects, there will be no lack of good and trustworthy men who will flock to our standard.

##### TREATY BETWEEN SARDINIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

A telegraphic despatch from Turin, of the 20th inst., says:—"The rumour of a treaty of alliance between Sardinia and the Western Powers assumes the form of a certainty. Though the precise terms are not agreed on, it is said that negotiations are opened with this view."

LONDON INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday evening the first convocation of the season 1854-55 was held at the London Institution. The attendance was very numerous, and included many of the scientific and other notabilities of the day. Various works of art, optical and other subjects, were distributed about the rooms. Among the more interesting were a series of exquisite stereoscopic portraits, showing the relief and remarkable accuracy attained by the adaptation of the daguerreotype to the invention of Professor Wheatstone. Much interest was also excited by some other pictures exhibited by Mr. Mayall. These were photographic portraits by the collodion process. Some were full life-size, and exhibited a forbidding style that bespeaks a new era in the art. The collodion pictures attracted special interest from the fact of a struggle having only just terminated in the Court of Common Pleas, which had resulted in a decision entirely freeing the process from the restrictions of the law of patents.

ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS, WESTMINSTER-ROAD.—This institution, founded in 1758, has long enjoyed the munificent patronage of the Royal Family, and, for more than fifty years, that of the illustrious house of Cambridge in particular. Through the liberality of the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, a quantity of worsted is being supplied to the 160 orphan girls educated in the establishment, who are completing, free of charge, and with the sanction of the committee, at the rate of twelve dozen pairs of warm socks per month for the Guards in the Crimea. At the recent election, although the vacancies were but three in number, the guardians selected ten candidates from a list of 41, and authorised the committee to place at the disposal of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge five free nominations for orphans of soldiers and sailors who have fallen in the Russian war.

"KNIGHTING THE SIR-LOIN."—We have received two communications from Correspondents anxious to remind us that it was King James I. who knighted the Sir-Loin at Hoghton Tower, near Preston, in 1617; and not Charles II., as inferred from our announcement of last week. We are aware of the version of the Knightage, or rather Baronetcy, as narrated in Roby's "*Traditions of Lancashire*," 1st Series, Vol. II.; but the more generally-received tradition is, that the honour was conferred by Charles II., in Essex. It is certainly more characteristic of the "*Merry Monarch*" than of James. And at Friday-hill House, near Chingford, was long shown the table upon which the Sir-Loin received the honour from Charles, whom our Artist accordingly, portrayed in the Christmas Supplement published with the present number.



## TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

ENGLISH artists have been busy during the past week, not with palettes on their thumbs, or with pencil, or with chalk, but busy canvassing for no less a personage than Mr. Jacob Bell, now the rejected candidate for the Parliamentary borough of Marylebone. For Mr. Jacob Bell artists quitted their studios to attend vestry and other parochial meetings; for Mr. Jacob Bell artists (always indifferent speakers) have attended tavern meetings to move and second propositions in his favour. For Mr. Jacob Bell artists became wild political enthusiasts—foresceing the revival of the Italian Lorenzo, and the English Charles, in the admission to Parliament of Mr. Bell, and the triumph of Russia in the rejection of the respectable chemist and druggist of Oxford-street. Why all this fervour and ferment in favour of Mr. Bell? In the infancy of painting in oil-colours our great painters were glad to associate with chemists. They would have run after Doctor Dee, as Dee ran after the philosopher's stone. Chemists had then something to tell that was really of use to an artist. Why, then, all this eager enthusiasm about Mr. Bell? In what way (we have been asked) has he been of use to artists? Has his chemical knowledge added five hundred years' additional endurance to the triumphs of Landseer's pencil? Have the frescoes in our new Houses of Parliament acquired additional beauty of colour from the discoveries in his laboratory? We believe not. But much is to be said in favour of Mr. Bell, and in favour of the artists who have been so eager in his behalf. He has been of modest and useful service to many artists, has a taste for art himself, buys pictures for a liberal purse, and is a knowing hand at making a good bargain for an artist with a publisher. Such has been the secret of Mr. Jacob Bell's influence over the minds of artists who are rate-payers in Marylebone. Though Mr. Bell has been unsuccessful, Art will not be thrown fifty years behind because the Marylebone vestry is not to be painted in fresco.

A Correspondent (wholly unknown to us), who appears to take an interest in our weekly column of Talk, has sent us one of the two epitaphs in verse by Mr. Lockhart to which we have already alluded. "I would gladly send you both," our Correspondent writes, "for Lockhart evidently wished that they should have an extended circulation, and was only prevented from publishing what he had printed privately by an unwillingness to wound the feelings of a surviving relative; but, unfortunately, there is one slight allusion in the one I omit to send that renders it, I fear, somewhat unfit for your paper." "Here, however," he continues, "is the epitaph on Maginn:—

WALTON-ON-THAMES, Aug., 1842.

Here, early to bed, lies kind William Maginn,  
Who, with genius, wit, learning, life's trophies to win,  
Had neither great Lord nor rich cot of his kin,  
Nor discretion to set himself up as to tin;  
So, his portion soon spent (like the poor heir of Lynn),  
He turn'd author, ere yet there was beard on his chin—  
And, whoever was out, or whoever was in,  
For your Tories his fine Irish brains he would spin,  
Who received prose and rhyme with a promising grin—  
"Go ahead, you queer fish, and more power to your fin!"  
But to save from starvation stirred never a pin.  
Light for long was his heart, though his breeches were thin,  
Else his acting, for certain, was equal to Quin;  
But at last he was beat, and sought help of the bin  
(All the same to the Doctor from claret to gin),  
Which led swiftly to gaoil, with consumption therein.  
It was much, when the bones rattled loose in the skin,  
He got leave to die here—out of Babylon's din.  
Barring drink and the girls, I ne'er heard of a sin—  
Many worse, better few, than bright, broken Maginn.

"The epitaph on Hook," our Correspondent observes—and we agree with him—"is not so kind."

Considerable amusement has been excited during the week, at the expense of Lord Derby; who, albeit he was once Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, has fallen into the error of calling Demerara "an island." Of all men, an ex-Colonial Secretary ought to have known better. But though Lord Derby admits that he was born in a pre-scientific age, that fact is no excuse for his ignorance of geography.

Mr. Leslie, the celebrated painter, is on the eve of publishing "The Handbook for Young Painters"—announced as in preparation (in this paper) now some six months ago. We have seen a copy of the work, and can express the sincere pleasure we have received from a cursory perusal of the whole, and a very attentive perusal of parts. Mr. Leslie is thoroughly an English painter; and, we are now glad to find, a thoroughly English writer as well. Five-and-twenty years ago, and he would have been heartily ridiculed by his thirty-nine brethren for daring to speak of Hogarth as an artist; but now, in 1854, he will have the hearty sympathy of the larger and better portion of the thirty-nine for the manly way in which he speaks of Hogarth and Raphael in the same breath. Indeed, throughout his work there is a lively and acute appreciation of almost every style of excellence in art.

"The fault of Mr. Leslie, in his Handbook," said an artist by whom the volume was placed in our hands, "is a most undue appreciation of Constable as a landscape-painter, and a most unbounded admiration of the Royal Academy as a body. Then, sir, he appeals so frequently to West and Fuseli as authorities in art—much the same thing, I take it, as appealing to Blackmore or Ned Howard as authorities in poetry. Then, sir, only turn to page 154, and see what he says in one of the few notes in his book. Here it is:—'It should be known to the public that all the charges in the Autobiography of Mr. Haydon unfavourable to the Royal Academy are unfounded.' This is sweeping enough, and, I will add, unfounded enough. But the same note contains an anecdote that sufficiently atones for the paragraph I have quoted. It relates to Wilkie and to the election of Sir Martin Shee as President:—'It is untrue that the election of Shee to the presidential chair was hurried through without the usual forms, in the fear that a command might be received from the King to elect Wilkie. It is perfectly well known that George IV. would have been pleased had the choice fallen upon Wilkie, and equally known that the King would never interfere with any election of that body unless he thought it right to exercise the privilege of a veto.' To this we will add what should be as well known (though we believe we are the first to mention it in print), that the feeling of the Academy was with Wilkie until they found him hesitating on a point of Academic discipline when many of his friends thought no hesitation was needed. This indecision turned the election against him.

Some of his anecdotes are admirably suited to our column. Here is one about Hogarth's mahl-stick:—

Sir George Beaumont, who had possessed himself of Hogarth's mahl-stick, determined to keep it till a painter should appear worthy to receive it; and he kept it till he saw "The Village Politicians" of Wilkie.

Here is a bright bit about Etty:—

Before Etty was an Academician he was asked if, in the event of his election, he would discontinue his habits of study in the life-school; and he answered to the effect that he would not, and that, if the members of the Academy considered such habits improper in an Academician, he would rather remain a student than become one.

Mr. Leslie renders full justice to Haydon. Here is a passage that should be read by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the trustees of the National Gallery:—

Had Haydon's "Judgment of Solomon" been produced in France, it would have been placed in the Louvre immediately on the death of the painter. But the trustees of our National Gallery missed the opportunity of securing it for a nominal sum, while they were spending the public money on doubtful, or damaged, or second-rate pictures by the old masters.

One more anecdote, and we have done:—

It was a rule with Sir George Beaumont that in every landscape there should be at least one brown tree; and that every picture should have a first, second, and third light. "I see," he said, looking at a picture by Constable—"I see your first and your second lights, but I cannot make out which is your third." Constable told this to Turner, who said, "You should have asked him how many lights Rubens introduced."

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## BARON MACKAY.

BARTHOLOMEW BARON MACKAY died on the 26th ult., at his Château of Ophemert, in Guelderland, Holland, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. The Baron was the descendant of General Hugh Mackay, of Scouray, who commanded the Williamites at Killiecrankie, and fell at the battle of Steinkirk. John, second Lord Reay's second son, the Hon. Aeneas Mackay, was Colonel of the Mackay Dutch Regiment; and his family have since resided at the Hague, where they have obtained considerable possessions, and formed alliances with several noble families. Their representative, Baron Mackay, the subject of this notice, married the Baroness Van Renesse Van Wilp, and died at a patriarchal age, surrounded by his family, after a life of great piety and usefulness. By his death, his eldest son, the Baron Aeneas Mackay, late Lord Chamberlain to the King of Holland, becomes next heir to the ancient Scottish Peerage of Reay, after the Hon. Eric Mackay, now Master of Reay, only son of Alexander, present and eighth Lord Reay, who succeeded his brother Eric, late Lord Reay, who died unmarried, at Goldings, in Hertfordshire, in July, 1847.

## THOMAS WINDUS, F.S.A.

THE decease of this highly-respected gentleman took place at his residence, Gothic Hall, Stamford-hill, on the 13th inst. He was one of the oldest Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, and had been for many years a collector of rare and valuable antiques and works of art, that have rendered his museum a curious and interesting private collection.

He furnished many papers, chiefly on archaeological subjects, to the *Gentleman's Magazine* and other periodicals. One favourite subject of his was the Shakspearian Boar's Head, Eastcheap, and the anecdotes connected with it; he had in his possession the relic itself—the sign of the Boar's Head. In 1844 he published his elucidation of the Portland Vase, which was fully noticed in our pages.

In 1845 Mr. Windus presented a cast of the sarcophagus in which the Portland Vase was discovered to the British Museum. This sarcophagus was cast at Rome, from the original, in the museum of the Capitol, and brought to England at considerable expense. Mr. Windus was the son of an old family in the county of Hertford. He was nephew of Peter Moore, Esq., M.P. for Tewkesbury, lord of the manor of Hadley, and a lineal descendant of the great Chancellor, Sir Thomas More.

In early life Mr. Windus was in business, and was well and creditably known in the city of London and in the Common Council. He, however, retired into private life about twenty years since.

## LORD RUTHERFURD.

THE death of this able lawyer and judge has deprived the Scottish College of Justice of one of its best senators. Lord Rutherford's demise occurred at his residence, 9, St. Colme street, Edinburgh, on the 13th inst. The Right Hon. Andrew Rutherford, P.C., and a Lord of Session as Lord Rutherford, was born in 1791; he passed Advocate in 1812; he succeeded the late Lord Cunningham as Solicitor-General in 1837, and Lord Murray as Lord Advocate in 1839, and remained so till the fall of the Melbourne Ministry in 1841; he resumed the office on the dissolution of the Peel Administration in 1846. He was presented to the bench of the Court of Session in 1851; he then ceased to represent the Leith burghs in Parliament; and in the same year was sworn a member of the Privy Council.

Lord Rutherford married Sophia, third and youngest daughter of the late Sir James Stewart, Bart., of Fort Stewart, in the county of Donegal, M.P., and by her leaves issue. The death of this lady, in 1852, had a fatal effect on her husband's health and spirits. The monument which, in his grief, he raised to her memory was meant also to serve for himself, and he was not long in sharing her tomb. The Court of Session Act, the Entail Act, and other measures of forensic reform, have received, and will doubtless long retain, his name. In these Lord Rutherford has left some public memorials, however inadequate, of his vigorous and comprehensive mind, and of his profound attainments as a lawyer. His many and varied personal accomplishments survive in the affectionate regard of his friends.

On the day of the announcement of Lord Rutherford's death the Lord Justice-General thus addressed the bar in the Court of Session:—

The Court will not advise the cases before it to-day. Our deliberations have been disturbed last night and this morning by a calamity which has befallen the Court, whereby it has been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments. I allude to an event of which the bar must be already aware—the death of a distinguished member of the Court, one of the greatest advocates that ever practised at the bar, and one of the most learned and able judges that ever adorned the bench. I am certain that the members of the bar will join with us in deploring this calamity. By us, in this division, who have had the immediate aid of his high judicial qualities, the deprivation will be felt more than we can describe.

## MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES O'NEILL PRENDERGAST.

THIS distinguished General, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and an old Peninsular officer, died at Dublin on the 4th inst. Few of the Anglo-Norman families in Ireland have held a more honourable and enduring position than that of Prendergast, seated for centuries at Newcastle, in the county of Tipperary. One of the descendants (Sir Thomas Prendergast, Bart.) was an eminent soldier, of the reign of Queen Anne, and a participator in the victories of Marlborough. The mysterious warning that foretold his death forms a most curious and well-authenticated anecdote in family romance. The late General Charles O'Neill Prendergast was the male heir of the time-honoured race; and proved, at Salamanca and Victoria, that he was no unworthy son of the martial race from which he sprang.

## AMBROSE GODDARD, ESQ., OF THE LAWN, SWINDON, WILTS.

THIS gentleman, formerly M.P. for Cricklade, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Wilts, in early life a Captain in the 10th Hussars, died (after a short illness) in Bath, on the 28th ult. He was the son of Ambrose Goddard, Esq., who represented the county of Wilts in Parliament from the year 1772 to 1806. He was born 12th October, 1779, and married, 1st August, 1818, Jesse Dorothea, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, Bart., by his first wife; of this marriage, the second son, John Hesketh Goddard, Major, 14th Light Dragoons, died 1854 (in India), and the eldest son, Ambrose Lethbridge Goddard, Esq., M.P. for the borough and hundreds of Cricklade, succeeds to the Swindon estates.

Mr. Goddard the subject of this notice, and the son of a most ancient family, which for many centuries has represented in Parliament the county of Wilts, or some of its boroughs, occupied the position of a country gentleman with singular popularity and respect, and has now quitted it with universal regret.

## DOUGLAS BAIRD, ESQ., OF CLOSEBURN, CO. DUMFRIES.

MR. DOUGLAS BAIRD died on the 7th inst., at his seat, Closeburn-hall. It is remarkable that within the last two years three of the most important family estates in North Britain should have been purchased by the brothers Baird, partners of the same wealthy firm—viz., Closeburn, in Dumfriesshire; Elie, in Fifeshire; and Urie, in Kincardineshire. The brothers Baird have risen within the last thirty years from a humble position, near the town of Aldrie, in Lanarkshire, to that of the richest commoners in Scotland. Their success has been owing to a rare combination of good fortune, with judgment and frugality. The father and mother of these prosperous men were the late Alexander Baird of Lockwood, and Jane Moffat, his wife. At present, James Baird, Esq., of Cambusdoon, co. Ayr, one of the brothers, sits in Parliament for the Falkirk district of burghs; and for several years another of them, William Baird, Esq., was member for the same constituency.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—Mr. John Mitchell, of Birmingham, the well-known steel pen manufacturer, died possessed of personalty amounting to £20,000.—Henry Shephard, of Clifton, Bristol, effects £90,000, has bequeathed £200 to the Frome Seelwood Charity, £100 to the British and Foreign Bible, and £100 to the Church Missionary Society.—Mr. Maurice da Costa, of Pelham-crescent, Brompton, effects £20,000, has left small bequests to the following institutions of his persuasion:—the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogues, in Bevis Marks, and in Paris; the Orphan School, and the Spanish and Jews' Hospital, Mile-end.

## THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

## NEW PICTURES.

WE this week produce Engravings after two of the newest additions to the National Collection, belonging respectively to the Spanish and the German schools—schools very dissimilar in themselves, and presenting much of indisputable merit and decided interest; but which, nevertheless, up to a comparatively recent period, have been almost unknown in this country, and in Europe generally—so feeble have hitherto been the sympathies of art, so powerless against the boundaries and prejudices of nationalities, and the force of accidental circumstances.

Beginning with the Spaniard Velasquez—one of the most original and comprehensive geniuses art ever produced, and yet so little appreciated by those who probably only knew him by name, and only knew art by that which came from Rome, that Fuseli, in his lecture on "Art of the Moderns," dismisses him and the whole school to which he belonged in two brief paragraphs; in one of which he laments "the obscurity of national pride," which, perhaps more than the neglect of Government, or the force of superstition, confined the labours of the Spanish school, from its obscure origin at Seville to its brightest period, within the narrow limits of individual imitation," and then goes on with this very faint concession—"but the degree of perfection attained by Diego Velasquez, Joseph Ribera, and Murillo, in pursuing the same object by means as different as successful, impresses us with deep respect for the variety of their powers." This is a sample of the old prejudice against Murillo and Velasquez,—in common with Rembrandt, also; for that they preferred working out their own gifts in their own way, guided only by the lights and example of nature, to submitting themselves to the drudgery of the schools of Italy, at a time, be it remembered—the beginning of the seventeenth century—when art in Italy, after a rapid decline, had sunk into the grave, and only its ghost, resuscitated by the Eclectics, remained to speak of its departed glories, and to warn others by its fate.

So true it is that although Murillo is supposed to have been partly influenced at second-hand by the works of Vandyke (a great man himself, but not one to form or improve a school), and Velasquez visited Italy for a year and a half when thirty years of age, and after his manner had been completely formed, and his fame firmly established, yet that in all that these artists did they were strictly original in their style, as they were wondrously creative in the conception and motives of their works. So jealously prized were the latter, however, by the Kings and nobles of their proud nation, that but few, until lately—after the Peninsular war—found their way into the other states of Europe; and Murillo was known chiefly in this country by his vulgar beggar-boys (Mr. Ruskin's intense aversion) in the Dulwich Gallery, and some engravings of similar works; and Velasquez not at all. In 1847, in the height of the season at Christie's rooms, in the presence of all the cognoscenti of this most intellectual metropolis, a fine historical portrait by this "strange" artist, that of the "Infanta Margarita Mariana of Austria," one of the most interesting portraits historically, and one of the most masterly in point of art-treatment, was knocked down for the sum of thirteen guineas. Two years afterwards it was exhibited at the British Institution, where, attention having been drawn to it by the anonymous critics in the public journals, it attracted its full share of fashionable homage.

The sale of Louis Philippe's collection of Spanish pictures in 1853, themselves obtained by him, through agents, at the time of the confiscation of conventual property in Spain some years previous, was the means of introducing a considerable number of valuable pictures of this school into England, some of which were purchased for the National Gallery, and amongst them the work now engraved by us.

"The Adoration of the Shepherds" is one of Velasquez's earlier works, painted before his brief visit to Italy. "Naturalism" was his principle, and Caravaggio and Ribera his only models in point of style. This picture is remarkable for its bold (some might call it hard) treatment; for the wonderful individuality of character; the variety and life of all the motives; the intense speaking truth in the expression of each particular face contained in it; and, above all, for the genuine, harmonious, but admirably broken colour. The Virgin Mary is represented as a simple, innocent countrywoman, proud of her high destiny, but conquering thought of self with devotional feeling towards the divine infant before whom she kneels. She partakes in the act of homage with the rudely-clad and rude-featured rustics who surround her, not pretending to engross to herself any share of their attention. By this means the whole interest is centred in the Infant Christ, who, though painted in a purely naturalistic and unaffected manner, is an admirable study; free from vulgarity, and almost suggestive by its expression of childish sense of a future important mission. Velasquez was celebrated for his accurate painting of animals, fruit, &c.; and in this picture we have his talent in this respect displayed to great advantage, and with propriety. This picture was formerly in the possession of Count de Aquila, of Seville; it afterwards came into the hands of the late King of the French, by whom it was exhibited as part of the Spanish Gallery at the Louvre. The British nation can boast of possessing in it one of the most remarkable works of a most admirable artist.

Germany disputes with Italy the merit of first lending to religion the help of art, and adorning churches and monasteries with images of the Madonna and saints. But the history of art in the two nations (if Germany can be called a nation, being rather an assemblage of heterogeneous races) has been very different, and widely different have been the results. Italian art, instructed and inspired by the examples of classic art coming from Greece, began, in the early part of the fourteenth century, to reject the hard lifeless types and figures of Byzantine art, and to adopt nature herself as a model. In Germany, for centuries (the "dark ages") lasted much longer in Central Europe than in the South and West, the same weak and debased models, modified by a rude Gothicism of character and detail, continued to be followed for many ages after that period; and, when the reflected light of the "revival" fell over the "Fatherland," the revival itself amongst the more polite nations of the South and West had fulfilled its mission and had become extinct.

Nevertheless, there is much to interest and instruct in the works of the genuine German school; and the Government have done well in procuring us some examples of it for exhibition in the National Gallery. The artists whose works are thus represented are (we take the inscription on the frames for voucher) Meister Von Liesborn (so is described an unknown artist, who painted in the once existing convent of that name), and some followers of his "school," working somewhere in the fifteenth century; Lambert Lombard (middle of the sixteenth century); Vander Meeren, Ludger zum Ring, Meister Van Werden, and "an artist of the middle of the sixteenth century" (name unknown); to the last of whom the picture of the "Coronation of the Virgin," which we engrave, is attributed. All these pictures, forming part of a large collection, lately belonged to Herr Krüger, of Minden, from whom they have been purchased for this country, on the recommendation of Mr. Dyce. The style of this picture, as we have already suggested, is eminently Byzantine, with an admixture of Gothic naturalism. The artist has endeavoured to give a grace, which might be almost described as coquettish, to the Virgin; and the features of the first two persons of the Trinity, though true, perhaps, to the physique exhibited in a German monastery, are utterly void of Divine character. The various details of the picture are highly curious and minutely executed, and enriched with gilding in various parts.

What strikes us most, however, after all, is the contrast which German art in this example presents to the contemporaneous art of other parts of Europe. Would it be believed, except upon authoritative assurance of the fact, that this quaint performance was produced in Germany nearly half a century after the magnificent days of Raphael, and at the very moment of the decline of art in Italy—of the rise and progress of which, as of the mighty spirit of its genius, Germany had all the time remained profoundly ignorant?

THE ART-UNION OF GLASGOW.—This society has, it appears, increased the number of its subscribers more rapidly than any other of a similar nature. In the years 1847-8 it had only 818 subscribers, while for the year just passed the number exceeded 10,000; the increase last year alone being nearly 3500. This rapidly-advancing prosperity affords a proof both of the ability with which the business of the society is conducted and of its claims to public patronage. Last year, in addition to 600 copies of a chromo-lithographic facsimile of Cattermole's drawing, "Columbus at the Convent of La Rabida," and 109 groups and statuettes in bronze and parian, there were distributed 119 palatines—one being of the value of £350, three £150 each, one £130, one £105, two £100 each, nine from £95 to £60, fifteen from £57 15s. to £40, twenty-three from £35 to £25, twenty-six from £22 to £15, and fifteen at £14 and under; making altogether 838 prizes, costing £5000. It is anticipated this year, from the merits of the engraving and the popularity of its subject, that the subscription list will again be largely augmented.

The proposal made by the Russian Minister of Finance to raise the price of salt from 28 to 44 copecks has been accepted by the Ozar as a profitable financial measure.

There are at present in Spain 73 Dukes, 597 Marquises, 493 Counts, 53 Viscounts, and 53 Barons.





"THE CORONATION OF THE VIRGIN."  
BY A GERMAN ARTIST OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.



"THE ADORATION OF THE SHEPHERDS."  
BY VELASQUEZ.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



# THE CHRISTMAS-TREE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE superintendents of the succession of attractions at the Crystal Palace have ingeniously turned this ungenial season of the year to account by adding a Christmas-Tree of gigantic proportions, to correspond with the stupendous Palace of Glass. A Christmas-Tree upon friend Tomkins's loo-table may be sufficient to delight the small circle who may fill his parlour; but it is a very bouquet-like affair in comparison with the gigantic Tree in the vast area of the Crystal Palace, where it forms a nucleus for a gay assemblage of decorations for a Christmas fête. The holy season breathes love and peace; but the Tree is made to bear "the very age and body of the time," by combining it with a group of glittering emblems of war.

The stupendous festive trophy occupies the centre of the Great Transept. The general design has been very cleverly carried out by Mr. Hurwitz. The central platform has three stages, and the upper one is occupied by the great Christmas-Tree—the father, evidently, of the numerous family of little beauties clustered around him. "May his shadow never be less!" This monster Tree is loaded with a variety of brilliant ornaments and nicknacks, a profusion of large and small elegant Chinese lamps, and a number of flags and banners of all nations—the Turkish, supported by the French and English flag, occupying the top of the Tree. The square platform on which the great Tree rests is formed of large mirrors, and these reflect the decorations and multiply the trees and other ornaments, giving much lightness and brilliancy to the arrangement. On the terraces are the smaller Christmas-Trees, forming two complete circles round the great Tree, one above the other. They all vary in their form and decorations. Between the Trees are baskets filled with fruit, and surrounded by moss; and pots and bouquets of flowers fill up the intervals and give the whole a rich variety of colouring and ornamentation. Massive yule-logs are placed at the four corners, and are covered with holly and ivy. From the top of the great Tree four wreaths of laurel and evergreen extend to the four corners of the intersecting Nave and Transept, where they terminate at the first-floor galleries. But during the progress of the works the idea was started of wreathing the whole of the front of the galleries and pillars in the Central Transept by suspending festoons of a similar character; and Mr. Belshaw, having obtained a whole cargo, by special train, from various points on the Brighton line, of holly, ivy, and laurel, set a number of hands at work, and the whole of this part of the building was soon clothed in a livery of green, the effect being much improved by the suspension of banners at intervals all round the Transept at the point where the festoons are united.

At the four corners of the Central Trophy are emblematic groups of the Four Seasons, prepared under the superintendence of Mr. Barlett, the taxidermist, who has charge of the Natural History Department of the Palace. One of these groups contains two hares, two wood-pigeons, a brace of snipe, a pair of black grouse, a bittern, a sheldrake, and a pair of teal. Another has a turkey, two wild ducks, two golden plovers, two white hares, three red grouse, and two larks; a third displays a goose, three pheasants, a pair of red-legged partridges, a capercaillie, and a pewit; and the fourth, a swan, a pair of partridges, a pair of woodcocks, a pair of curlews, a guinea-fowl, two rabbits, and a pheasant of a new breed, known to naturalists as the *Phasianus torquatus*, a native of Japan. It was introduced into this country by Mr. D. W. Mitchell, secretary to the Zoological Society. The first specimens were shot a few days ago, and forwarded to her Majesty; and the



GIGANTIC CHRISTMAS-TREE, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

one now at the Crystal Palace is the only other specimen of this rare bird which has ever been seen in this country. The effect of these groups, with the arms, &c., accompanying them, is very good, and in perfect keeping with the other details of the trophy. On the upper terrace has been introduced a novel system of illumination, by which trees and shrubs, animals, and other objects, can be so constructed as to throw out a soft and subdued light. In the present case we have the stems of trees, from which fruit depends, coloured after nature; and, by means of gas introduced into the interior of the fruit, the light is thrown out in a variety of beautiful colours. The fruit and flowers are made of opal glass, which is found best adapted for the

This was skilfully construed by the Christian clergy to be emblematic of the good shepherd, &c.; the *sigillaria* of the Romans were impressed with the images of saints and holy persons; the lighted tapers, also borrowed from the *saturnalia*, were retained here, as elsewhere, as portion of the religious ceremony. The giving of presents, another portion of the *saturnalia*, was understood to be expressive of Christian brotherly love; while the apples, nuts, and gingerbread—equally unmistakable remnants of the Northern heathen mythology—have been kept in the service of the Christmas festival, as accessories that sufficiently recommended themselves without typifying anything particularly holy.

purpose. Bunches of grapes, roses, and lilies, of this material, are here shown as fine illustrations of the effect produced; and it can be applied to statuary and other objects for out-door purposes. Mr. F. Barrett has patented the invention in England and abroad. Among other curiosities which collect large crowds are a whole regiment of Cossacks, in chocolate, a regiment of Zouaves, and a regiment of our gallant and picturesque Highlanders.

In the Christmas Supplement published with the present Number we have illustrated the great metropolitan display of Christmas-Trees in Covent-garden market at this season; and as the erection of a Christmas-Tree has now become a general fashion in England, a few words on its origin and significance may be acceptable.

The birthplace of the Christmas-Trees is Egypt, and its origin dates from a period long antecedent to the Christian era. The palm-tree is known to put forth a shoot every month; and a spray of this tree, with twelve shoots on it, was used in Egypt at the time of the winter solstice as a symbol of the year completed. The palm-tree spray of Egypt, on reaching Italy, became a branch of any other tree (the tip of the fir was found most suitable, from its pyramidal or conical shape), and was decorated with burning tapers lit in honour of Saturn, whose *saturnalia* were celebrated from the 17th to the 21st of December, the period of the winter solstice; the lighted tapers, the presents given (*sigillaria*), and the entertainment of the domestics on a footing of equality, date from this age. After the *saturnalia* came the days called the *sigillaria*, when presents were made of impressions stamped on wax, which still form part of the furniture of a Christmas-Tree. To the *sigillaria* succeeded one day called the *juvenalia*, on which everybody, even adults, indulged in childish sports, and hence the romping close of our Christmas festivities.

With the Germans the greatest Christmas festival is our Christmas-eve, the *heilige abend*, which has the more propriety, as, whatever doubt attaches to the date of His birth, it is certain that our Lord was born in the night-time. The festival itself is called *weihnacht*, or night dedicated to the commemoration. As Christmas-eve always falls on the evening of Adam and Eve's day, an orthodox Christmas-Tree will have the figures of our first parents at its foot, and the serpent twining himself round its stem. By a bold stretch of theological fancy, the Tree, with its branches and tapers, is, with the above-mentioned accessories, understood to typify the genealogy of our Lord, closing in the most luminous apex the sun of light and life, "the seed of the woman that should crush the serpent's head." The Romans had already affixed as the summit of their Trees a representation of a radiant sun in honour of *Pæbus Apollo*, to whom the three last days of December were dedicated. In connection with this god, sheep were sometimes exhibited pasturing under the Tree, or *Apollo* himself took charge of the herd, or taught the shepherds the use of the pipe.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 671.)

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

In Committee on the Consolidated Fund Acts, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a resolution, upon which he intended to found a bill, for the purpose of placing the deposits in savings banks on better footing. The resolution was agreed to.

## ENLISTMENT OF FOREIGNERS BILL.

On the question that the House go into Committee on the Enlistment of Foreigners Bill,

Mr. LIDDELL (Liverpool) expressed his disapproval of the bill, and anticipated its utter failure as regarded the object in view.

Mr. RICH had a great objection to the employment of mere mercenaries. Looking, however, at the question as one of confidence in the Ministry, he would vote for the bill.

Mr. DRUMMOND thought it would be an act of charity for some one to protect Ministers from their friends. The concealment and mystery connected with the bill had excited the greatest jealousy in the country. To make use of a sporting phrase, the people deemed it a "dark horse."

Sir W. VERNER and Mr. OTWAY opposed the bill.

Mr. WHITESIDE contended that the proposed measure was unconstitutional. The employment of foreign mercenaries was demoralising to those who employed them, and rarely useful except to quell the liberties of the nation the Government of which employed them. The principle involved in the measure was dangerous, immoral, unjust, and degrading.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT controverted Mr. Whiteside's constitutional doctrines, and gave a general answer to his arguments and assertions against the bill. It was not true to say that the present was the only measure which Ministers had for carrying on the war. It was only one of several. He was quite willing to abide by the fiat of public opinion as regarded the measure under discussion.

Mr. NAPIER opposed the bill.

Mr. COBDEN thought the expedition to the Crimea about the rashes on record, and that was saying a good deal. Still it was the duty of the nation to succour the men who were now suffering on the heights of Balaklava; but, if these suffering men were asked what kind of aid they would prefer, he was convinced they would say, let it be by our own countrymen, and not by mendicant Germans. By the present bill England was, in the face of the world, holding out a flag of distress. There was no security even that foreign soldiers would be procured. On moral grounds the measure could not be maintained. He would not then enter into the question of the war, or the manner in which it was conducted, but on the bringing up of the report he would advert to these points, with the view of eliciting the opinion of the House on the subject of certain negotiations going on.

Lord J. RUSSELL intimated that, when Mr. Cobden made his promised statement, Ministers would be quite ready to meet him.

Lord C. HAMILTON opposed the bill.

Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR voted for the second reading, but he declared that he never gave a vote with greater reluctance. He was told by Ministers that the measure was necessary for the relief of the troops at Sebastopol, and he did not think it was his duty to refuse the slightest chance of relief being so given. Matters were in a critical state at that fortress, and owing, as he believed, to the mismanagement of Ministers. Mr. Seymour assured the House that, in spite of our large fleet, Russian produce found the means of transport in the Black Sea; and in this way Russia was supplied with monetary aid in carrying on the war.

Mr. PHILIPPS could not see how he could consistently refuse to support the bill, seeing that he had given his sanction to the declaration of war.

Mr. ALCOCK complained that the standard of height had not been sufficiently reduced, or the bounty sufficiently increased.

Admiral Walcott and Mr. Conolly both opposed the bill.

The debate was adjourned till the following day.

In the course of the sitting Lord Ebrington took the oaths and his seat for Marylebone.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord Denman took the oaths and his seat.

Lord WYNDHAM put a question to the Secretary at War with respect to the occupation of the barracks at Dorchester by convicts, to the prejudice of the militia.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said that it was in consequence of cholera having broken out among the convicts at Millbank prison that the Home Secretary had given directions to have them removed to the barracks at Dorchester; but the necessity for their continuance there having now passed away, all, with the exception of a few invalids, would be sent back, and the barracks would be immediately evacuated.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved the second reading of the above bill; and, subsequently, the suspension of Standing Orders, with a view to its being passed through all its stages.

After considerable discussion the bill was read a second time, and afterwards passed through Committee. It was ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

The Earl of CLARENDON (in reply to the Earl of Hardwicke) repeated the answer given by Sir J. Graham on a previous evening, in the House of Commons, in regard to the exchange of the *Thetis* frigate for two Prussian gun-boats.

The Earl of HARDWICKE, in reference to the recent hurricane in the Black Sea and the disastrous results to a great number of our ships, complained of the utter absence of all precautionary measures by which such a catastrophe might have been averted.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE admitted the want of proper management in not placing the ships in a position where they might have been saved from the casualties that occurred.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

In reply to Mr. J. O'Connell, Mr. F. PEEL said that some correspondence had taken place between the Government of Washington and her Majesty's Ministers, with the object of ascertaining in what state emigrant-vessels generally arrived at the United States. It was the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce a bill founded upon the recommendation of the Committee which had sat upon the subject.

## ENLISTMENT OF FOREIGNERS BILL.

The adjourned debate upon the order of the day for going into Committee was then opened by Mr. CONOLLY, who proceeded to a review of the arguments urged by the members of the Government in support of the measure; and contended that it was unworthy of the Government and the country, and well calculated to degrade the British nation in the eyes of the world.

Mr. COLLIER, in supporting the bill, said that he had heard no fact to show that the assistance asked was unnecessary.

Mr. NEWDEGATE and Mr. MURROUGH severally opposed the measure.

Mr. DISRAELI disclaimed any intention on the part of the Opposition to protract unnecessarily the debate. He was prepared to go into Committee, and to take the third reading on Friday.

Lord J. RUSSELL expressed his concurrence in this course.

After some remarks from Mr. PACKE as to the propriety of fixing a definite limit to the duration of the measure,

The Speaker left the chair, and the House went into Committee upon the bill.

On clause 1 being proposed, Mr. L. KING urged the propriety of inserting a proviso declaring that there shall be no half-pay or pension given to those foreign soldiers (except to officers disabled by wounds) after the expiration of one year from the ratification of a treaty of peace.

Mr. S. HERBERT concurred in the spirit of such a proviso, and would take it into consideration.

Mr. HENLEY urged the necessity of arrangements being made for the support of the wives and children of the foreign soldiers, without the burden being placed upon the existing poor rates.

After some further discussion, clause 1, as well as the remaining clauses, was agreed to.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

## THE MILITIA BILL.

This bill was read a third time and passed. Their Lordships adjourned until to-morrow (Saturday) for the Royal Commission.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought in the Savings-banks Bill, which was read a first time.

## TEA-DUTIES.

The right hon. gentleman then gave notice of the intention of the Government, in the event of the continuance of the war, to propose, when the time arrived for making the Financial Statement for 1855, that the duty of tea, instead of falling progressively, as originally proposed, shall continue at the present rate of 1s. 6d. in the pound.

Sir W. CLAY gave notice of his intention, on an early day, to ask leave to introduce a Bill for the Abolition of Church Rates.

Sir J. PARKINGTON gave notice of his intention, soon after the Christmas recess to ask leave to introduce a bill for the introduction of a better system of education in England and Wales.

Mr. S. HERBERT, in reply to Mr. Ewart, said that the new pattern uniform for the Army will do away with the distinction between officers and privates.

Mr. S. HERBERT, in answer to Mr. Whiteside, stated that the last returns he had received from the hospitals in the East were dated the 25th November and the 5th December. The last accounts from Balaklava gave the numbers in the field and general hospitals 2395, and in the hospitals at Scutari, 3550; making a total of 5945. He was, however, afraid that the next accounts received would give a considerable addition to those numbers.

The same right hon. gentleman (in reply to Major Reed) stated that it was the intention of the Government to arm the whole of the army in the Crimea with Minié rifles.

Mr. DISRAELI asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether the Government had received any official account of the blockade of Memel by Russian gun-boats?

Sir J. GRAHAM said that, so far as his information went, he believed that no such blockade had been established.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that, in the event of the House meeting to-morrow, he should move that the House at its rising do adjourn to Monday, January 23rd.

## ENLISTMENT OF FOREIGNERS BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the third reading of this bill.

Sir E. DERING moved, as an amendment, that it be read a third time upon that day six months. He disclaimed all factious motives, and was not desirous of impeding the efforts of the Government—to whom on many occasions he had given an independent support.

Mr. COBDEN took a review of the war from its commencement, and contended that it was most unwise and unjustifiable to take up arms on behalf of a Power like Turkey, that was falling into decay by its own vices. He then drew a pathetic picture of the number of lives that had been sacrificed, and of the intense sufferings of the remnant of our army that still survived in the Crimea; and submitted that, as the object for which we had gone to war had been attained, by the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities by Russia, whether it would not be more honourable to enter into a treaty of peace than to continue a siege which must necessarily lead to still more fearful sacrifices, and which would prolong the war for probably many years to come?

After a long debate the House divided, when the numbers were—For the third reading, 173; against it, 135: majority in favour of the Government, 38. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow (Saturday).

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
Dec. 15	29.994	54.0	44.5	50.3	+ 10.5	83	W.S.W.	0.00
" 16	29.694	53.0	39.0	45.8	+ 6.2	80	W.	0.00
" 17	29.921	44.0	31.0	38.0	— 1.4	92	W.S.W.	0.00
" 18	29.932	44.8	32.8	39.1	— 0.1	91	S.W. & N.	0.20
" 19	29.731	42.0	31.8	35.1	— 4.0	89	N. & W.	0.06
" 20	29.395	43.0	34.1	40.0	+ 1.1	92	N.W. & N.	0.35
" 21	29.688	42.5	28.0	35.5	— 2.2	96	S.W.	0.20

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.93 inches at the beginning of the week, to 30.02 inches by the 15th; decreased to 29.69 inches by the 16th; increased to 29.95 inches by the 17th; and by the morning of the 18th had decreased to 29.93 inches; increased to 29.73 inches by the 19th; decreased to 29.39 inches by the 20th; increased to 30.09 inches by the 21st; and decreased to 29.68 by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 32 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.714 inches.

The mean daily temperatures have varied from 10° above to 4° below their average values.

The mean temperature of the week was 40° 7', being 1° 4' above the average of thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 36°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 11° 9'.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of eight-tenths of an inch.

The weather during the week has been changeable, and rain has fallen frequently. The wind blew strongly from the West quarter on the 15th and 16th; and during the afternoon of the 18th it blew a gale from the North: the greatest pressure on the square foot being 12 pounds.

Lewisham, Dec. 22, 1854. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday the births of 1599 children were registered within the metropolitan districts, exceeding the averages of the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years by 177; of these 782 were boys and 817 were girls, exceeding their averages by 58 and 121 respectively. The number of deaths during the week were 1300, being a small decrease on the mortality of the previous weeks.

MARYLEBONE ELECTION.—The nomination took place on Monday. Mr. Brettingham proposed, and Dr. Garrod Dillon seconded, Mr. Jacob Bell as a fit and proper person. Lord Ebrington was proposed by Mr. Collier, M.P., and seconded by Dr. Key. The show of hands was so nearly equal that the returning officer said he could not undertake to decide. It was, after some consideration, arranged, with the consent of Lord Ebrington, that the show of hands should be taken in favour of Mr. Bell, and then a poll should be demanded. On Tuesday the polling began at eight o'clock. From the first hour the majority was in favour of Lord Ebrington. At the close the numbers were—Lord Ebrington, 6919; Mr. Bell, 4166.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND THE WAR.—A private letter from St. Petersburg states that, from the moment when the news of the battle of Inkerman arrived, the Empress's health became worse. It is said that Prince Menschikoff's despatch was brought to the Czar in his wife's bed-room. On reading it an angry exclamation escaped him, which frightened the Czarine. She fancied that some misfortune had happened to her sons, and fainted away. It was very long before she recovered her senses, and ever since that time she has suffered from constantly-increasing fever. Even in Court circles her death was spoken of as an event to be expected from one moment to another. The fêtes usually given to celebrate the anniversary of the Emperor's accession were reduced this year to a religious service. The Court is furious against Austria since the receipt of Prince Gortschakoff's last despatch. A lady of high rank declared aloud in a drawing-room the other day—"We will never forget Austria's perfidy. I will furnish a hundred serfs to the new regiment of Chasseurs." Three days afterwards this lady's daughter was appointed Maid of Honour to the Empress. But the Emperor, at the same time, caused it to be notified to her mother that he did not approve of talking politics in the presence of Austrian attachés.

FOOD CONTRACTS.—During the past week the food contracts for many of the unions in Devonshire have been taken (from Christmas to Lady-day) at prices by no means so exorbitantly high as many persons predicted would be paid during war time. The contract for bread at the Tiverton Union has been accepted at 7½d. to 7½d. per 4lb. loaf; flour, 5½s. per sack; mutton, 5d. per lb. For the Totnes Union contracts for bread have been taken at 7½d. to 8½d. per 4lb. loaf; seconds flour, 5s. 5d. per 280lbs.; beef, 5d. to 6½d.; mutton, 5½d.; and pork, 6½d. per lb.; fresh butter, 1s. 4d. ditto.

ANECDOTE OF VIVIER.—This gifted artist was engaged to play one *morceau* at the palace, on the occasion of the late *Fêtes* given in honour of the marriage of the Prince of Prussia. He performed his solo, accompanied by Meyerbeer on the piano, and was rewarded with the nearest approach to applause permitted by Court etiquette, and a request was made him, in the name of the Queen and Princesses, to play Schubert's "Sérénade." Vivier readily assented, but he had no music with him, and so arduous a task as accompanying Schubert from memory dismayed Meyerbeer himself. The Court would thus have been doomed to disappointment, had not Prince George of Prussia stepped forward and volunteered his services—which were accepted, and the performance went off *à ravir*.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lord John Russell has purchased Bare Homage, the seat of Sir John Littler, near Christchurch, in Hampshire.

The Viennese Court gossips state that, since the beginning of last week, the Emperor Francis Joseph has ceased to wear any Russian decoration.

The King of Prussia attended the full-dress gala opera last week; but, as Baron von Manteuffel was directed to state, his Majesty, who retired after the second act, was prevented by continued hoarseness from holding a circle for the diplomatic corps between the acts.

Herr von Usedom, lately Prussian Minister at Rome, who left Berlin on Tuesday, on a special mission, to sound the English Cabinet with reference to Prussia joining the treaty of December 2, arrived in London on Thursday.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston returned to their residence in Piccadilly on Tuesday, from a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle.

Prince Alexander Schenberg has left Vienna, the bearer of the grand cordon of the Order of St. Stephen, and an autograph letter of the Emperor Francis Joseph, which Baron Hobder is instructed to present to the Emperor Napoleon.

The Sultan has sent the decoration of the Medjidie of the first class to Generals Canrobert, Bosquet, and Forey. The Minister of War, it is added, in transmitting the decorations wrote a most flattering letter to the General-in-Chief.

The Queen has appointed the Marquis of Normanby to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

The Queen of Spain is about to present the Pope with a magnificent new tiara, ornamented with three crowns of brilliants, and with a great many pearls, rubies, emeralds, and sapphires. The estimated value of the tiara is about 2,000,000 reals (£20,000), and the Royal present is to be placed in a box of sculptured silver.

The Chevalier Bunsen continues to reside in retirement at Heidelberg, and has just sent to a publisher at Berlin an historical work, the fruit of his leisure.

The Hon. C. A. Murray, formerly Consul-General in Egypt, and now appointed Minister in Persia, arrived at Alexandria by the last English steamer, on his way to his post.

The children of Schiller are endeavouring to obtain from the Prussian Chamber an extension of the copyright which they at present enjoy in the works of their illustrious parent. According to the present law their peculiar property in Schiller's works is secured until 1858, and they pray that the term may be extended twenty years.

M. Sainte Beuve, of the French Academy, has been appointed Professor of Latin Poetry at the College of France, in the room of M. Tissot, deceased; and M. Havet to be Professor of Latin Eloquence at the same college, in the room of M. Rinn, appointed to other functions.

The Earl of Elgin gave at Quebec, on the 1st instant, a farewell ball, at which 700 persons were present. He delivered an address which is described as having been deeply affecting.

The King of Prussia has received and been pleased to accept a gold medal, ordered some time past by the Emperor, to be prepared by the Warsaw engraver Münchener, in honour of Prince Paskewitch having completed his fiftieth year (October, 1851). Specimens of this medal in silver have been struck at the Prussian mint, for distribution at Berlin.

The Prussian Minister of War has ordered telegraphic wires to be laid down to connect all the principal fortresses with Berlin; also the military stations situated along the coast.

The Austrian authorities have ordered that in future the German language shall be used in all proceedings before the tribunals of Hungary.

Vast quantities of herrings have recently been taken on the Devonshire coast. In three days the fishermen of Torcross, in Torbay, succeeded in securing no less than 900,000. Of this number about 400,000 were taken at one haul.

The Belgian Chamber has voted the sum of 270,000*fr.* for the extension of the electric telegraph.

A young gentleman of Louisville has been tendered a colonel's commission in the Russian army, and it is said that he will leave about the 1st of February, in company with several other Kentuckians, for St. Petersburg.

In cutting for a well at Pencott lately, a stratum of excellent coal, and also one of ironstone, were discovered. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster are the fortunate owners of the property.

The returns of the Bank of France for the past month show that the rapid drain of bullion indicated by the two preceding returns has continued with increased intensity, the falling off on this occasion being £1,700,000.

According to Mr. Sidney Herbert, the British Army in the East consists of about two-thirds Protestants and one-third Roman Catholics.

Disturbances have taken place at Carrara, and it is asserted that several political assassinations have been committed. A military cordon had been established on the frontiers of the duchy of Massa, and a state of siege proclaimed.

South Wales coal is selling at 49s. per ton at Constantinople. There are eighty-two ships in port with cargoes of coal for sale on private account, independent of the supplies at Government depôts formed by the Allies.

From a return published by the municipality of Madrid it appears that the number of persons killed in the revolution of July, and buried at its expense, was 72; and of wounded in the same affair, who were attended at its expense, 276. In addition to these numbers, there were a great many persons killed or wounded who cost nothing to the municipality.

Mr. George Mansfield, of Lyme Regis, has had £5000 awarded to him, as salvage, for recovering 60,000 sovereigns from the ship *Sacramento*, wrecked at Port Phillip on the 28th of April last. His boat's crew, six in number, were also awarded—one £2000, and the others £1500 each; making a total of £14,000.

The coal product of the world, in the year 1853, is estimated at 75,000,000 tons; of which amount 40,000,000 were produced by Great Britain, and 9,000,000 by the United States.

Professor Zahn, who has passed not fewer than fifteen years in investigating the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii, is preparing for publication, at Berlin, the twenty-seventh and last part of his great work on the monuments discovered in those towns. This work is one of the most extensive ever published in Germany, each copy costing 300 thalers (about £46).

An experiment has shown that six sappers can erect one of the wooden huts for the Crimea in two hours.

A *Te Deum* was celebrated on Saturday at Brussels, in the Church of Saints Michael and Gudule, in honour of the anniversary of King Leopold. In the evening the grand diplomatic dinner was given in honour of the day, at the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Emperor Napoleon has just granted an annual pension of 600 francs, from his privy purse, to an old man, aged seventy-three, named Noel Peyin, who was formerly private gamekeeper at the château of Navarre, the residence of the Empress Josephine. He is now the only survivor of all those who formed the household of the Empress, and has frequently seen Louis Napoleon playing in the gardens of that château.

The Rev. Theodore Parker has been arraigned in the Circuit Court at Boston on a charge of inciting riot, and with aiding the attempt to rescue the fugitive Burns in that city. The case will come on for trial in March next.

Madame Tedesco is said to have met with immense success at the Italian Opera at St. Petersburg. On leaving the theatre she was cheered by a vast crowd outside, who had awaited her exit, notwithstanding the excessive cold—in degrees centigrade below freezing point.

A committee of inquiry has been formed for the purpose of examining the grounds upon which Dr. Jacob attacked the management of Christ's Hospital.

The Vicar-General, by commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury, has formally prorogued Convocation until Tuesday, the 6th of February next.

An order has been received by a commission-house in Berlin for making up 30,000 woollen jackets for our Crimean army. They are to be got up and delivered with the utmost dispatch.

Military law is in such full force and severity in Finland that it passes almost into military lawlessness. A labouring man who interfered to screen a young countrywoman from the too urgent addresses of a Russian soldier, was adjudged by a Court of Law to pay a fine of ten thalers, to which the Military Governor added ten couple of blows with the stick.

The amount of capital invested in French railways is three thousand millions of francs: of which, two thousand millions have been paid by companies, and one thousand by the State.

The screw steam-ship *Melita* recently made the run from Liverpool to Malta in eight days and a half, the shortest run from that port on record.

Mr. John L. Norton, a resident of New York, reported to be worth half a million of dollars, was knocked down and killed by a car a few days ago. The body, not being recognised, received a pauper's burial. The mistake was not discovered for some time, when the remains were disinterred and received a more appropriate funeral.



## NOTES ON SIEGE OPERATIONS AND FIELD FORTIFICATIONS.

(Continued from page 606.)

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF SIEGE OPERATIONS.

In pursuing our remarks upon this interesting subject, we will remind the reader of an article which appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, November 25, 1854, entitled "The Past and the Future of the Siege," in which we extracted passages of some length from Mr. Otley's recently-published brochure of "Remarkable Sieges," enforcing the importance of complete investment, and the superiority of the scientific mode of attack by regular approaches, over that of breaching from distant batteries, followed by assault. We showed also, how, in the brilliant achievements of Wellington in the Peninsula, the latter system was adopted, with what signal success, but with what terrible loss of life, at the same time that there was no saving, but rather a waste, in point of time; we showed how the weight of scientific authority condemned those operations in the abstract; and how, in the opinion of those who have defended the Duke of Wellington in this matter, his excuse rests upon the plea of force of circumstances, which left him no other alternative but to take the places in this way or not at all. We cannot omit adding that, in the case of Sebastopol, a similarly erroneous plan of attack has been adopted without the same excuse—the place being as far from being taken as on the first day of opening trenches, and without probability of being taken until the besieging army is strengthened to a number at least double that which it mustered when the expedition first set out.

Innumerable instances might be cited, showing the superiority of the regular mode of attack. One is recorded as very striking. At the siege of Cambray, General Dumortier, contrary to the advice of Vauban, stormed a ravelin, and failed, with a loss of forty officers, and four hundred men; two days afterwards Vauban took it by sap, and lost only three men. Again, as certainty is the great object in siege operations—which may be made matters of certainty with proper provision—too much cannot be said in deprecation of the fatal error of commencing an attack with less than the force adequate to the occasion, both as regards investing, crippling, and reducing the place besieged, and as ensuring the position of the besieging army, and its constant and ready command of supplies.

General Monk has left several papers upon this and other subjects, from which we cannot do better than cite a few passages. The following is but too applicable to the present occasion:—"In the besieging of all towns, a Commander must be careful that his enemy be not able to cut off his provisions or his retreat; and that he besiege no town but such as he is able to cut off all relief from the besieged. A Commander-in-Chief ought likewise to be careful how he ventures upon winter sieges and long services, or long sieges at any time, unless the consequence of the place require it, and that he be sure to take it in the end. Long sieges ruin armies, empty the purse, and most commonly it falls out so, that it hinders armies from better employments; and, after a long siege, though things fall out according to a Commander's desire, he will have little reason to brag of his victory, when he views his expenses, his time, and his army. The malice of a great army is broken, and the force of it spent in a great siege." Again, in another place, he writes:—"Every Commander knows that man's flesh is the best fortification that belongs to a town; and where a town is well manned, the best way of taking it is by starving; and when a town is weakly manned, the best way of taking it is by battery and assaults, or by approaches, mining, battery, and assaults. One thing more I would advise a Commander-in-Chief to be careful of, and that is, not to assault any town or place without great probability of obtaining that which he desires; and never to assault a town but when he may assault it at divers places at once. There is nothing so suddenly ruins armies as assaults when they miscarry. For a General is certain to have his best men killed and spoiled upon such designs, and the rest so much discouraged that it would prove very dangerous unto an army if they should suddenly after it fight."

## THE NUMBER OF MEN REQUIRED TO CARRY ON A SIEGE WITH VIGOUR.

The number of men required to carry on a siege with vigour is quite a matter of calculation, based upon certain principles, varied only by contingencies. The following, according to Sir John Jones, seems to be "the minimum of the calculation":—

Guard of the trenches, three-fourths of the strength of the garrison. This duty may be taken for a short service with three reliefs. The workmen, however, cannot do with less than four reliefs. Their numbers depend upon the trace of the work to be attacked; but, for the sake of calculation, let the operation against a common front of 180 toises, with a ravelin, be assumed; then the length of the first parallel, and one line of approach to it—which should always be opened on the night of breaking ground—measures 3800 yards; which, at four feet apart, require 2850 men to line them; and that number will, consequently, be the strength of the first night's working party. The second night the same number of workmen will be required; and what with the service of the artillery and the transport of materials, but small deduction can be made from their strength till the completion of the second parallel. For the remainder of the siege much fewer will suffice; therefore, by arrangement and a little extra fatigue on the first days of the attack, the working parties may be averaged at one-third less than the party of the first night, or in round numbers 2000 men.

For regimental and camp duties, pickets, escorts with stores, and provisions, &c., the proportion of the army required will vary according to the hostility of the people in whose country the siege is carried on; and it is one of the contingencies to be regulated by the General commanding; but being fixed, their reliefs must be equally regular with the others. For the sake of calculation, it shall here be stated at one-tenth of the whole army.

On these data, the amount of an army required for the vigorous siege of a place with a garrison of 5000 men would be—

Guard of the trenches 3750, at three reliefs .. ..	11,250
Working parties 2000, at four reliefs .. ..	8,000
Duties of the army one-tenth, at four reliefs .. ..	19,250
Total, independent of sick, and casualties .. ..	28,500

From this calculation, it is evident, *ceteris paribus*, that the more numerous the garrison, the smaller the besieging army need be in proportion to it; for the attack of a similar front or front of fortification is little different, if the place contain a garrison of 5000 or a garrison of 10,000 men; the guard of the trenches, and the other duties increase proportionately, but the work does not.

The calculation for the attack of a garrison of 10,000 men would be—

Guard of the trenches, 7500, at three reliefs .. ..	22,500
Working parties, 2000 men, at four reliefs .. ..	8,000
Duties of the army, one-tenth, at four reliefs .. ..	30,500
Total (independent of sick, and casualties) .. ..	42,700

The former being nearly in the proportion of 5 to 1; and the latter, of 4 to 1. Hence it is that the most celebrated commanders and best engineers are agreed, as a general principle, that the besieging army should vary in its proportion to the strength of the garrison according to the numbers of the garrison; and, as an approximation, have fixed that proportion at 5 to 1 when the garrison consists of 15,000 men, 6 to 1 when of 10,000 men, 8 to 2 when of 5000 men, 8 to 1 when of 3000 men, and in still greater proportion when it consists of a less number.

As the writer observes in the course of the above passage, the calculation of the strength of the besieging army required, varies according to special circumstances, as the greater or less extent over which the lines go, which depend upon local conditions, and the hostility of the people in whose country the siege is carried on. In the case of Sebastopol, both these conditions are in the extreme against the besiegers; the extent of lines, even in the half-investment now formed, is no less than fourteen miles, and the besieging army has been constantly subject to attacks from without by hostile armies in the field. At the rate of five to one, and taking the strength of the garrison at only 70,000 men, the besieging army in this case ought to be 350,000 strong; but, taking into consideration the feasibility of reducing the place by blockade, and in such case the amount of force necessary merely to keep the ground—the sea-front being guarded by the fleet—it would perhaps be a fair estimate to set down 200,000 men as the force requisite for efficiently carrying on the siege of this place.

No special calculation is made, in the above, of the cavalry required for supporting the guards of the trenches; upon which Sir John Jones observes, that if there is any of this arm in the place besieged, that of the besiegers ought to be in such numbers, that the cavalry guard on each flank ought to be sufficient to oppose all the cavalry in the garrison. In the case of Sebastopol, however, the besiegers, being on heights, are comparatively free from danger of attack from cavalry.

## THE INTRENCHMENT OF A BESIEGING ARMY.

Upon this important subject General Monk writes:—"When you come to besiege a town before which you intend to intrench your army, you ought to place your line of circumvallation so near the town, that you may be able to quarter your army with safety, and out of the reach of your enemy's shot; allowing 150 feet for an alarm-place between the breastwork and the front of the quarters. The trench without your breastwork must be 12 feet in breadth, 6 feet in depth, and 3 feet in breadth at the bottom. And the earth that is dug out of the trench will raise you a breastwork or rampart of 12 feet in breadth at the bottom, 6 feet in height, and 3 feet in breadth at the top, with one foot bank. Upon your line of circumvallation, at the distance of every 200 paces, you ought to have a spur upon your line to flank it. And before the quarters of every regiment upon your line of circumvallation you must leave a small avenue, that one single man, and no more, may be able to pass through at a time. You must likewise have in your line of circumvallation four great avenues for carriages to pass through; and upon the great avenues you must set up turnpikes, and without every turnpike there must be a half-moon (lunette). Here note, your army must be divided into as many quarters as you intend to have approaches against the town. And you must raise some batteries close within the line of circumvallation, there where you think the most advantageous places may be for the same, for the annoying of any enemy that may come to trouble you."

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. B. A.—We do not undertake to decide wagers upon Chess or any other subject, and in such cases we strongly recommend our adoption of the course you propose. With regard to the problem in question, we gave the solutions forwarded by the author and his friends, guarded, as they were, by authorities we can usually depend on. The solutions were defective, and the moment they were found to be so, their deficiencies were acknowledged. BETA.—1. Black delays the mate by playing at his second move Q to Q B 3rd. 2. Your solution of Problem No. 164 is erroneous.

N. B. J. P., DEREVOY, and Others.—Upon re-examination of Problem No. 561, you will find, we believe, that the only solution is that given in our last Number; and that mate cannot possibly be effected in five moves, if, as you propose, White play for his first move K takes K R P.

CHIRURO, RUIZ.—If Black for his 3rd move play Kt to Q B 3rd, your strategy is again impracticable. Independently of this fault, it is very inelegant and ill-constructed, and of no other underservice of any further re-modeling. E. B. C., Hoboken, U. S.—We are still without a reply, and fear your packet has miscarried. S. V. LINNAR, ST. GEORGE, and Others.—THE PARIS CHESS TOURNAMENT in 1855.—By a communication just received from the Secretary of the Paris Cercle des Echecs, we are glad to learn that the first and most important step towards the realization of this project has been made, by the appointment of a special Committee of Management. The following is the List of the COMITE DE DIRECTION:—President: MM. le Duc de Cambray, Vice-Presidents: MM. Devincis and St. Amand, La Roche, Asses, Chamouillet, Journaud, Doussan, Brocks, Greville, Seguin, Schuteu, De Nettancourt. Secretaries: MM. De Riviere and Pretti.

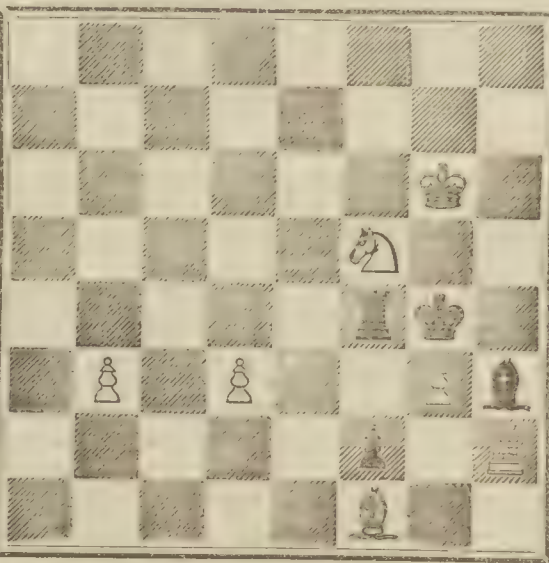
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 563 by P. F., Greenock; W. Dennis, J. C. G., C. F., Newcastle; Barry, Hastings, are correct.

\* \* \* The greater part of our Chess Notices are unavoidably deferred until next week.

## PROBLEM No. 566.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

## CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Mr. STAUNTON gives the odds of his Q Kt to a promising Amateur. (Remove White's Q Knight from the board.)

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25. Q takes Kt	B to Q 2nd
2. P Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	26. Q to Kt 3rd	B to Q Kt 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	27. R to K B 3rd	R to Q B sq
4. P to Q Kt 4th	K Btks Q Kt P	28. R to K Kt 3rd	K to R sq
5. P to Q B 3rd	K B to Q B 4th		
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	29. Q to Q Kt 2d (ch)	P to K B 3rd
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd	30. P to Q 4th	B takes P
8. P takes P	K B to Q Kt 3rd	31. Q takes Q Kt P	R to Q B 3th (ch)
9. Q B to Q Kt 2nd	K Kt to K B 3rd	32. K to B 2nd	B to Q Kt 4th (f)
10. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd	33. R to K R 3rd	R to K B 3th (ch)
11. B takes K Kt	P takes B	34. K to K 3rd	Q to K Kt sq
12. Kt to Q 4th	B takes Kt	35. R to K Kt 3rd (g)	Q to K B sq
13. Q takes B	Kt to K Kt 3rd	36. K to Q 4th	R to Q B 3th (ch)
14. P to K B 4th	Castles	37. K to Q B 3rd	R to Q B 3th (ch)
15. Q R to Q Kt sq	P to Q B 3rd (a)	38. K to Q Kt 2nd	R to Q B sq (h)
16. Q R to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd (b)	39. R to K R 3rd	Q to K Kt sq
17. P R to K Kt 3rd	K to R sq	40. P to K Kt 4th (f)	B to K B sq
18. P to K B 5th	Kt to K 4th	41. R to K R 3rd	R to Q Kt sq
19. Q to Q 2nd (c)	K R to K Kt 2d (d)	42. R takes R P (ch)	Q takes R
20. K takes R (ch)	K takes R	43. Q takes R (ch)	Q to K Kt sq
21. Q to K R 6th	Q to K B sq	44. Q takes Q P	Q takes P
22. Q takes K B P	Q to Kt 2nd (e)	45. Q takes K B P	Q to K Kt 2nd
23. Q to Q 8th (ch)	Q to K B sq	46. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q
24. Q takes Q B P	Kt takes B	47. P to K 5th	

And, after a long struggle, the Pawns won the battle.

(a) This was played apparently with the intention of advancing the Q Kt P next move; but as that would only have driven the adverse Bishop to take up a better position, playing forward the Q R P was a loss of time.

(b) He should have done this on the previous move.

(c) This was not played without deliberation, and we believe it will be found to be preferable to returning the Queen to her square. At the same time, we think White risked too much in leaving the Bishop.

(d) Had he taken the Bishop, White would certainly have got a fine attack. Whether sufficient to indemnify him for its cost, we will not venture to decide.

(e) To have taken the Bishop now would have been imprudent.

(f) Threatening to win off pawn, by K to K B 8th (ch), Q to K R 3rd, (ch) &c.

(g) Better, possibly, to have gone with the King to Q 4th at once.

(h) Black's march and counter-marches with the Rook seem not to have advanced his own game much; but rather, indeed, to have improved his adversary's.

(i) This was evidently indisputable, or Black might have taken the Pawns, checking, and have won the game easily.

## THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME.

[Mr. SAMUEL LOVER, whose songs are so well known in every circle where tenderness and humour are appreciated, has just published a new song under this title, to the old English air of the same name, with which every one is familiar.]

The hour was every I left the maid,  
A lingering farewell taking;  
Her sighs and tears my steps delayed.

I thought her heart was breaking,  
In hurried words her name I bled;  
I bled the vows that bind me;  
And to my heart in anguish pressed  
The girl I left behind me.

Then to the East we bore away,  
To win a name in story;  
And there, where dawns the sun of day,

There dawned our sun of glory;  
Both blazed in noon on Alma's height;  
Where, in the post assigned me,  
I shared the glory of that fight—  
Sweet girl I left behind me!

Full many a name our banners bore  
Of former deeds of daring;  
But they were of the days of yore,  
In which we had no sharing.

But now, our laurels, freshly won,  
With the old ones shall entwined be;  
Still worthy of our sires each son—  
Sweet girl I left behind me.

The hope of final victory,  
Within my bosom burning,  
Is mingling with sweet thoughts of thee,

And of my fond returning;  
But should we never meet again,  
Still worth thy love thou'lt find me—  
Dishonour's breath shall never stain  
The name I'll leave behind me!

## MUSIC.

DURING the last and this week there have been in London no less than four great performances of "The Messiah," two by the Sacred Harmonic Society, one by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, and one by Mr. Hullah. Performances which have been so often repeated do not call for criticism; but the fact of so many having been given within so short a space is remarkable and interesting, as showing how deeply rooted this oratorio—the most sublime emanation that ever proceeded from the mind of a musician—is in the affections of the people of England. Its freshness is perennial—growing, instead of withering, with age. Every year it attracts greater and greater multitudes, and is listened to with deeper veneration and more exalted enthusiasm. In regard to these Christmas performances, as they may be called, which have now taken place, they have all been worthy of the work and the occasion; but we may observe that Mr. Hullah's is entitled to special notice, as being the result of his own sole and unaided labours—his magnificent band of chorists consisting wholly of the pupils of his own school, educated and trained entirely by himself, and brought to a degree of excellence which (in this country at least) has never been surpassed.

At Mr. Hullah's next Sacred Performance in St. Martin's-hall a new oratorio is to be produced, entitled "The Nativity," by Mrs. Moncey Bartholomew. This is the first oratorio that we have ever heard of from a female pen; for, though music is an art peculiarly adapted to the fair sex, they have not hitherto cultivated its more severe and lofty branches. This effort, therefore, of Mrs. Bartholomew, whose musical attainments are known to be of a very high order, will excite both curiosity and interest.

A SERIES of Grand Military Concerts, on a large scale, has been set on foot at the Crystal Palace. Three have already taken place, and have proved attractive. They have been similar in character. Besides the fine band belonging to the Crystal Palace, there have been also the bands of three regiments of Guards, and of the Royal Artillery. The first part of each concert has consisted of performances by the bands separately, under the direction of their own masters; in the second part the bands have been united, under the direction of Herr Schallen. The programmes have been composed of very good selections of pieces adapted for military instruments;—Overtures, fantasias, and airs from favourite operas; vocal choruses arranged for instruments; marches, quadrilles, and waltzes. These concerts have considerably increased the influx of visitors to the Crystal Palace, and doubtless will continue to do. Three concerts are announced for the Christmas week. At the first, the music is to be entirely from Handel; at the second, from Beethoven; and at the third, from Mendelssohn. Of Mendelssohn, by the way, Mr. Charles Bacon has just completed a bronze statue, at the foundry in Lower Baggrave-place, Piccadilly.

THE Rev. Sir Frederick Gore Ouseley, Bart., has received the degree of Doctor of Music from the University of Oxford. Sir Frederick has been distinguished, almost from his infancy, for his precocious and singular musical attainments, and is now one of the most deeply-learned musicians in England. His academical exercise on this occasion, a short oratorio on the subject of the martyrdom of St. Polycarp, was performed in the theatre by a large vocal and instrumental orchestra, composed of the most eminent London performers, and excited the admiration of a crowded audience, as a masterly and effective work.

THE new Catholic Chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Charles, was opened at Teignmouth on Tuesday, the 19th inst. The chancel has not yet been built; but the chapel, as at present stands, reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Hansom, of Bristol, the architect; the west front is especially meritorious for its richness of detail.

RAGGED-SCHOOL TREAT.—We are informed that Mr. Worth, the respected treasurer of Sermon-lane Ragged-schools, Islington, will be enabled, on Tuesday next, to give every poor child attending that valuable institution a good Christmas dinner, by means of a penny subscription, set on foot by himself. It is astonishing what may be done by such efforts. It may be remembered by some of our readers that, last year, the same individual gave a treat entirely at his own cost; and on this occasion he wishes it to be done by a penny subscription, and no larger amount would be received.

A ROBBERS' CAVE.—The Court of Assize at Munich was lately occupied with the trial of a band of robbers, who had for some time back been committing a great number of robberies and several murders. What distinguished these men was, that they lived altogether in the Gil Blas style. They inhabited a vast cavern in the Schillinger Forest, the entrance to which was concealed by old trunks of trees. Two-and-twenty steep steps led to the chambers below, five in number, two of which were twenty feet long by nine wide. In the kitchen was placed a vast fireplace, the chimney of which issued in the midst of a thick clump of trees, and, through precaution, fire was only lighted there by night. The robbers had also their stables and storehouses all underground, and at the end of a long corridor there was even found a sort of slaughter-house, where they killed the animals which they required for food. The Court condemned five of the accused to death, and the others either to imprisonment with hard labour, or to simple imprisonment.

## CLOUDED TIGERS.

AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.

THE graceful species which we have taken as the subject of our illustration, is not only one of the most beautiful objects in the menagerie of the Zoological Society, but one of the rarest: the present specimens being the first which have ever reached Europe alive. They were captured in Assam in the autumn of 1853, and are now about fifteen months old. The original discovery of the species did not, however, occur in that country, but in Sumatra, and it is consequently possible that it may also be found in some of the other great islands of the Indian Archipelago. The Sumatran name for this animal is *Ruman Dahan* (*Felis macriscelis Temm.*), and Sir Stamford Raffles, we believe, gave it that of the Clouded Tiger. With the Tiger, however, it has no immediate relation; but really belongs to an interesting little group of Leopards, distinguished from the ordinary type by an immensely developed tail, large shaded blotches of colouring (instead of clearly-defined spots), and generally lower stature, resulting from shortened and thicker legs. The Grey Leopard of Tibet—the true *Ounce* (*Felis irbis*)—is another example of this form, and would doubtless prove an equally acceptable addition to the Society's fine series of the Cat family, if the attention of Himalayan sportsmen was properly directed to the subject. The extraordinary collection of Carnivora now in the possession of the Society merits an enumeration here; for we believe it to be as unequalled in extent as it is at present unsurpassed in point of condition.

The Asiatic Lion is represented—the pair of magnificent animals, from the confines of Goojerat, which were presented to the Society at the beginning of last year, by Sir E. M. P., and then engraved in this paper. Of the African Lion there are seven admirable specimens, varying in age, from an adult six-year-old Nubian male to yearling whelps bred in the establishment. The Tiger, Puma, Jaguar, Cheetah or Hunting Leopard, the ordinary Leopard, the Ruman Dahan, the Ocelots, or Tiger-cats, of South America; the Javanese Kuvuk, a type of the Tiger-cats of the Old World; the Lynxes of India, Africa, and North America; all the known species of Hyena, the Hyena-deg, the Tayyazine, or Marsupial Wolf, of Van Diemen's Land—are all admirably represented here, and would by themselves form a larger collection than the whole array of the *menageries ambulantes* which are so deservedly welcome in the provinces—reading as they do the first germ of zoological lore into the nooks and corners of England; and training up hosts of visitors to the huge accumulation of the most interesting objects of animated nature—from the Hippopotamus to the Zootophyte—which the liberality and enterprise of the Zoological Society have gathered together for the gratification and instruction of all who desire it. It is not, perhaps, so generally known as it deserves to be that, for some years past, the whole of the Society's Menagerie is thrown open to the public during the Christmas, Easter, and Whitman holidays, for the very low price of 6d., as well as on Mondays throughout the year.

To return to the Carnivora, the Cat family being thus copiously represented as above mentioned, the Hyena, Hyena Dog, Foxes, Wolves, Martens, Otters, Civets, and a host of *Viverridae*, or Weasel-like animals, may be added to the list before we give our last attention to the Bears and the Seal. The only notable species of Bear which is not here is the great Grizzly Bear of the Rocky Mountains; but his place can scarcely be said to be empty, as we have in his stead the most enormous Russian Bear on record, well known to the readers of *Punch* by his portrait in the "Bear who was to have eaten the Turkey." We have, then, Russian Bears, Syrian Bears, Tibetan Bears, Indian Bears, and American Black Bears. The most recent arrival among the latter



being the not uncelebrated "Jenny," which for upwards of five years has been the faithful companion and much-cherished pet of the gallant 71st; who, wisely thinking that Crimean life might be rather embarrassing to her, have placed her here while they are giving stalwart aid to the immortal Highland band, who, as a French contemporary says, are the soldiers "*qui ne reculent jamais*."

In so imperfect a notice of a single branch of this truly wonderful zoological collection, as we have hastily indulged in *apropos* to the particular animals before us (which are as docile as they are beautiful, playing affectionately with their keeper whenever he enters their den), it is impossible to do justice even to this division of it; but it may, perhaps, serve to give some measure of the gross value and interest of the whole, when we state, as we believe we fairly can, that most of the other great divisions of vertebrate animals are as instructively illustrated as are the carnivora; and that, according to our information, the animals we have mentioned as composing that group consume upwards of 100,000 lbs. of flesh in the course of twelve months; and the annual cost of their provision alone is little, if at all, short of £1600.

#### WESTMINSTER PLAY.

THE representation of one of Terence's plays by the Queen's College has not this year been met by any "hindrance," such as a few years since threatened the abolition of this classic custom. It will be remembered that in 1847, the question of its suspension being under consideration, a body of "Old Westminsters" signed a petition to the Dean for the retention of the performances; the petition being presented by the Marquis of Lansdowne. To the eminent Dean Newell, Westminster owes this custom, which Queen Elizabeth rendered obligatory by an express statute, "*Quo juvenus . . . tum actioni tum pronunciationi decenti melius se assuecat*," as the Queen herself expressed it, when she enforced its observance every Christmas by a penalty on those who should cause its neglect.—(*Alumni Westmonasteriensis*.)

The Play, represented for the second time on Monday evening, was patronised by the usual audience, and supported by the usual acting. The old "Old Westminsters" still sat on the left, and the young "Old Westminsters," on the right, in the same old dormitory; the ladies were still in the same secluded position which has hitherto belonged to them; the "gods," perched on high at the back of the audience, still applauded by word of command; and "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," still announced the approach of the Head-Master. The same old proscenium still stands before the same old street, and the opposite domiciles of the "Paterfamilias" and the courtesan are still entered by a smart little rap, with a smart little knocker. Nothing is so pre-eminently conservative as the Westminster Play. Once, indeed, a revolution took place, which converted the fathers and sons of Athens from old-fashioned Britons, in bobwigs and opera hats, into veritable Greeks, clad in tunic and chlamys. But that revolution has been followed by no other, and the tunic and chlamys have in their turn become matters of ancient tradition, the contrary whereof no one is bound to recollect.

The play this year is the "Eunuchus," which Terence, according to his own confession, compounded of two separate plays of Menander—the "Eunuchus" and the "Colax"—and thus secured a double amount of amusement; for, while the former piece supplied him with that

notable exploit of Chærea's which used to elicit indignant letters from British "fathers of families," till the scene with *Antipho* was omitted, the latter gave him the *Bobadil* and the *Parasite*, who are perhaps the most diverting personages in the play. The "Eunuchus" was always a favourite work with both the audience and the actors at St. Peter's College. It was last represented here in 1851.

It is rich in the *vis comica*. The attack upon the courtesan's house by *Thraso* and his strange band is a good piece of burlesque "fun," that produces an effect like that caused by the army of "Bombastes Furioso;" *Gnatho* and his portentous friend are certain to be subjects for mirth; *Parmeno*, with his strong woman-hating propensities, stands out in strong relief from the ordinary accommodating slaves of the *Davus* and *Syrus* breed; and there is this especial peculiarity, that the lady who wins the love of one of the young heroes is a prominent character; whereas in the other three plays acted at Westminster the heroine of the plot is not conspicuous to the eye. The appearance of a Queen's Scholar in female attire is always greeted with roars of laughter; and, hence *Thais* has, at St. Peter's College, a popularity of a kind which the author did not exactly intend. She is evidently written as a sort of sentimental part, and is intended, with all her faults, to be an interesting, loveable creature—a Rhodian *Dame aux Camélias*; but, let her say what she will, no one is expected to hear her with gravity when she treads the stage at Westminster. Hence we do not wonder that the "Eunuchus" has been brought forward this year a little out of its turn.

The cast was as follows:—

<i>Phædria</i>	..	E. H. Wodehouse
<i>Parmeno</i>	..	J. F. Dickson
<i>Thais</i>	..	C. E. Fisher
<i>Gnatho</i>	..	R. M. Freeman
<i>Chærea</i>	..	H. L. Harrison
<i>Thraso</i>	..	G. F. Wells
<i>Pythias</i>	..	H. L. Thompson
<i>Chremes</i>	..	G. A. Beckett
<i>Dorcas</i>	..	J. P. Ingham
<i>Dorus</i>	..	W. B. Collis
<i>Sansa</i>	..	W. W. Follett
<i>Sophrone</i>	..	T. K. Gaskell
<i>Laches</i>	..	J. L. Sim

#### PERSONÆ MUTÆ.

<i>Pamphila</i>	..	A. S. Harrington
<i>Synalio</i>	{	S. G. Freeman
<i>Donax</i>	{	R. A. Eden
<i>Syriscus</i>	{	F. Catt
<i>Ancilla Ethiops</i>	{	T. Waters
<i>Ancilla</i>	..	W. Henry

The acting of the young gentlemen was of the kind which has long been familiar to the audiences of Westminster Plays—consisting rather of a careful adoption of prescribed interpretations, than of venturesome attempts in new paths. If we were to select those who manifested an individuality of their own, we should particularly mention Mr. Freeman, whose *Gnatho*—endowed with some of the characteristics of a modern fop—was represented with uncommon ease and readiness; Mr. Wells, who looked burly enough as *Thraso*; Mr. J. F. Dickson, who, in a very effective though perfectly unobtrusive manner, indicated the somewhat morose temper of *Parmeno*; and Mr. H. L. Thompson, whose *Pythias* came out with great force, in excesses of mirth and indignation.

Though Thursday week was the first night of performance, the prologue and epilogue were not delivered till Monday night—such being the usage of the school immemorial. The prologue, after alluding to the death of two "Westminsters"—one, Mr. Clinton, the author of the "Fasti Hellenici," the other unnamed, but supposed to be Mr. Vaughan Williams—passed on to matters of public interest, and the mention of "Alma præclariora" and "Balaclava tristis gloria" elicited applause, which was even exceeded

by the shout which arose when the Captain, Mr. Dickson, uttered a line contrasting the British soldier with the *Thraso* of the comedy:—

*Non noster est ille miles mercenarius.*

Whatever was the intention of the writer of the prologue, the line was evidently taken as a stroke at the Foreign Enlistment Bill. The epilogue, which has always been a short dramatic piece illustrative of a popular topic, was on this occasion a mere speech, uttered like the prologue by Mr. Dickson, and referring to the war, its glories, and its calamities in a somewhat similar style. The gravity of the times is the reason for this diminution of the ordinary mirth. The little poem, written with considerable power and beauty, and exceedingly well delivered, was enthusiastically applauded.

Among the audience were—Lord Wrottesley, Baron Alderson, the Dean of St. Paul's, Mr. G. C. Lewis, Mr. M. Milnes, Archdeacon Lane Freer, Dr. Haggard, and Dr. Sutherland.

For the last twelve years the representation of the Westminster Plays has gained much in effectiveness and truth from the adoption of the proper classical costume, which was not attempted until 1841. The dresses on Monday evening were admirable for accuracy and neatness, especially those of young *Chremes* (Mr. A. Beckett), whose white and blue were extremely tasteful and elegant; and *Thraso* (Mr. Wells), who bullied in his crimson and orange with most facetious ferocity. *Thais* (Mr. Fisher), *Chærea* (Mr. Harrison), and the *Ancilla Ethiops* (Mr. Waters), were also perfectly dressed.

The third and last performance took place on Thursday.



CLOUDED TIGERS, IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.



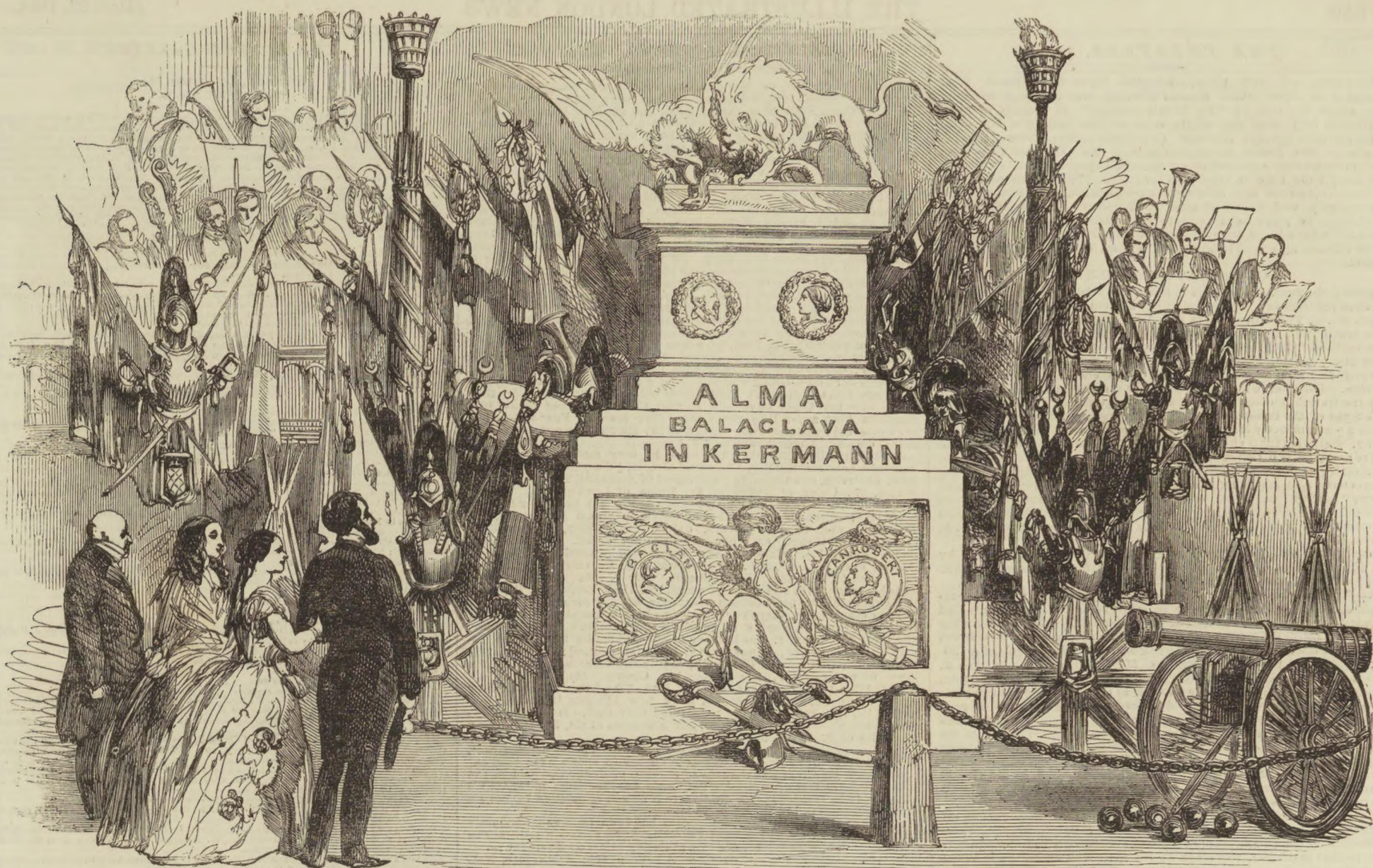
PHÆDRIA.

THAIS.

PARMENO.

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.—SCENE FROM TERENCE'S "EUNUCHUS," ACT I, SCENE I.





GRAND MILITARY TROPHY, AT THE CONCERTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND, IN THE TOWN-HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

#### THE BIRMINGHAM GRAND MILITARY TROPHY, AND CONCERTS OF SACRED MUSIC, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

The Orchestral Committee of the Birmingham Musical Festival gave two Concerts of Sacred Music for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund, in the Town-hall, Birmingham, on Thursday evening, 14th, and Friday evening, 15th December. The music consisted of a selection from various oratorios, so arranged by Mr. J. O. Mason, the chairman of the committee, as to render the whole applicable to the occasion. The choir, consisting of 250 performers, together with the principal singers, gave their services gratuitously. The first part of the performance was intended to describe the supplication of the people on behalf of their leaders; the second part, the lament over the fallen; and the third celebrated the victories of the conquerors, and their triumphant return. The great feature, however, of the entertainment was a grand Military Trophy, designed and arranged by Mr. Peter Hollins, the sculptor; and Mr. George Wallis, the head-master of the Government School of Art, Birmingham (See Illustration). The former contributed a spirited group for the occasion, representing the British Lion and the Imperial Eagle of France destroying Despotism; and Mr. Wallis a basso-relievo and medallions "en grisaille," for the decoration of the pedestal and plinth.

The relievo represented Fame crowning Lord Raglan and General Canrobert, and formed the panel of the massive base. Medallions of her Majesty Queen Victoria and Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, decorated the pedestal; the remaining portions of the composition being composed of the flags of the Allied Powers, and suitable arms and military appointments. The lighting of the whole was effectively managed by means of beacons, which were most appropriately introduced and gave a peculiarly warlike effect to the whole. It is hoped that the proceeds will be of such a character as to reward the Orchestral Committee, and those who so generously and unsparingly assisted them on the occasion.

#### WINTER DRESS FOR THE TROOPS IN THE CRIMEA.

To protect our troops from the rigour of the Crimean winter, a variety of new provision has been made in the clothing, with almost unexampled rapidity. We have engraved specimens of these new dresses. The head-dress, or cap, is composed of sealskin, shaped after the fashion of those worn by the Arctic Region explorers, and made to be almost round the entire head. The cap to be worn by the officers is composed of fine brown fur, "helmet shape," and lined with brown silk. A large

flap falls under the back of the neck and under the chin, so that very little of the face is exposed. The cap to be worn by the privates is of the same shape, less refined, though as strong in texture. The cap has been pronounced by several officers and non-commissioned officers to be an article which combines warmth with ease. The officer's coat, or cloak, is made in the military style, and is composed of richly-finished fur, brown in colour. The coat for the non-commissioned officers and men is of a somewhat different shape and texture, and will, unlike that of the officers, have a waterproof shoulder-covering.

Officers and men will alike wear very strong overalls, to be composed of cow-hide. Of these, Messrs. Almond and Co., of St. James's street, have supplied no fewer than 44,000 suits for the men, and 10,000 suits for the officers. They also forward a proportionate quantity of under-clothing, and close upon 50,000 gauntlets or large gloves, composed of fur. We may confidently anticipate the winter clothing will be a great boon to our gallant troops.

The quantity of stores which have been sent from the Tower is astonishing. Amongst other things, a short time since, 90,000 pairs of the best lamb's-wool drawers, 200,000 pairs of gloves, 200,000 pairs of stockings of the best lamb's wool, 50,000 morning-gowns for the hospitals, lined throughout with flannel, and 30,000 great-coats, to be used over those worn on ordinary occasions, when on guard or on picket, were shipped in one day.



WINTER CLOTHING FOR THE BRITISH TROOPS IN THE CRIMEA.



THE LONDON GAZETTE.



## AMUSEMENTS, &amp;c.

## THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

See, Mr. R. T. SMITH.—The People's National Theatre returns on TUESDAY, Dec. 26, with a favourite Drama. On Wednesday, the 27th, the first appearance of Miss Matilda Heron, from California, in FAZIO. On Thursday, 28th, Miss Marriott, from Liverpool, in FAZIO. After which, every evening, a Grand George and the Jew. On Friday, 29th, the wonderful Italian JACK and JILL and HARLEQUIN KING MUSTARD; or, Four-and-Twenty Blackbirds Baked in a Pie. The Scenery, Properties, and Effects entirely new. The Pantomime by E. L. Blanchard, Esq., Clown, Larry Boland, Harlequin, Milan; Columbian, Mlle. Emma, and Miss Henry, Clara, Her, and the Wonderful Italian Brothers and Mr. Willingham. A moral instructive, and amusing tale, including Opera, Ballet, Concerts, and a variety, the whole presenting a coup d'oeil never before witnessed on the English stage. Ref: red prices as usual.

## THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, PRESENTED AT COURT, with Mr. Buckstone, Miss Reynold, &c. With a New Christmas Pantomime entitled LITTLE B. P. P. or, Harlequin and the Girl who was too good for him. Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Lambie, Miss Mary Brown, Harlequin, M. Chapin, Clowns, Mr. Appleby (or in the Theatre Royal Liverpool). Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, The Knights of the Round Table; and the Pantomime (the first morning) performance of which will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, DEC. 30, at Two o'clock, and conclude at Four.

## ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.

TUESDAY, COURIER OF LYONS, and (first time) HARLEQUIN BLUE-BEARD; or, the Great Bashaw. Wednesday, Corleone Brothers. Thursday, Stranger. Friday, Rivals. Saturday, Iron Chest. Pantomime every evening.

## GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.

ATRE, Shoreditch.—TOM MATTHEWS, the best CLOWN in the world, will perform Morning and Evening in the new Comic Pantomime, 'Morming, Ha-f-past Twelve; Evening, Ha-f-past Six. Prices as usual.

## ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

14, Regent-street.—DIORAMA ILLUSTRATING EVENTS of the WAR. The Lecture by Mr. STOCQUELERS. Daily at Three and Eight. Admission 1s., 2s., and 3s.

## MONT BLANC—CHRISTMAS HOLI-

DAYS.—During the Christmas Week Mr. ALBERT SMITH will give his MONT BLANC, HOLLAND, and UP THE RHINE, every Morning and Evening at Three and Eight (except Saturday). No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6. No. 7. No. 8. No. 9. No. 10. No. 11. No. 12. No. 13. No. 14. No. 15. No. 16. No. 17. No. 18. No. 19. No. 20. No. 21. No. 22. No. 23. No. 24. No. 25. No. 26. No. 27. No. 28. No. 29. No. 30. No. 31. No. 32. No. 33. No. 34. No. 35. No. 36. No. 37. No. 38. No. 39. No. 40. No. 41. No. 42. No. 43. No. 44. No. 45. No. 46. No. 47. No. 48. No. 49. No. 50. No. 51. No. 52. No. 53. No. 54. No. 55. No. 56. No. 57. No. 58. No. 59. No. 60. No. 61. No. 62. No. 63. No. 64. No. 65. No. 66. No. 67. No. 68. No. 69. No. 70. No. 71. No. 72. No. 73. No. 74. No. 75. No. 76. No. 77. No. 78. No. 79. No. 80. No. 81. No. 82. No. 83. No. 84. No. 85. No. 86. No. 87. No. 88. No. 89. No. 90. No. 91. No. 92. No. 93. No. 94. No. 95. No. 96. No. 97. No. 98. No. 99. No. 100. No. 101. No. 102. No. 103. No. 104. No. 105. No. 106. No. 107. No. 108. No. 109. No. 110. No. 111. No. 112. No. 113. No. 114. No. 115. No. 116. No. 117. No. 118. No. 119. No. 120. No. 121. No. 122. No. 123. No. 124. No. 125. No. 126. No. 127. No. 128. No. 129. No. 130. No. 131. No. 132. No. 133. No. 134. No. 135. No. 136. No. 137. No. 138. No. 139. No. 140. No. 141. No. 142. No. 143. No. 144. No. 145. No. 146. No. 147. No. 148. No. 149. No. 150. No. 151. No. 152. No. 153. No. 154. No. 155. No. 156. No. 157. No. 158. No. 159. No. 160. No. 161. No. 162. No. 163. No. 164. No. 165. No. 166. No. 167. No. 168. No. 169. No. 170. No. 171. No. 172. No. 173. No. 174. No. 175. No. 176. No. 177. No. 178. No. 179. No. 180. No. 181. No. 182. No. 183. No. 184. No. 185. No. 186. No. 187. No. 188. No. 189. No. 190. No. 191. No. 192. No. 193. No. 194. No. 195. No. 196. No. 197. No. 198. No. 199. No. 200. No. 201. No. 202. No. 203. No. 204. No. 205. No. 206. No. 207. No. 208. No. 209. No. 210. No. 211. No. 212. No. 213. No. 214. No. 215. No. 216. No. 217. No. 218. No. 219. No. 220. No. 221. No. 222. No. 223. No. 224. No. 225. No. 226. No. 227. No. 228. No. 229. No. 230. No. 231. No. 232. No. 233. No. 234. No. 235. No. 236. No. 237. No. 238. No. 239. No. 240. No. 241. No. 242. No. 243. No. 244. No. 245. No. 246. No. 247. No. 248. No. 249. No. 250. No. 251. No. 252. No. 253. No. 254. No. 255. No. 256. No. 257. No. 258. No. 259. No. 260. No. 261. No. 262. No. 263. No. 264. No. 265. No. 266. No. 267. No. 268. No. 269. No. 270. No. 271. No. 272. No. 273. No. 274. No. 275. No. 276. No. 277. No. 278. No. 279. No. 280. No. 281. No. 282. No. 283. No. 284. No. 285. No. 286. No. 287. No. 288. No. 289. No. 290. No. 291. No. 292. No. 293. No. 294. No. 295. No. 296. No. 297. No. 298. No. 299. No. 300. No. 301. No. 302. No. 303. No. 304. No. 305. No. 306. No. 307. No. 308. No. 309. No. 310. No. 311. No. 312. No. 313. No. 314. No. 315. No. 316. No. 317. No. 318. No. 319. No. 320. No. 321. No. 322. No. 323. No. 324. No. 325. No. 326. No. 327. No. 328. No. 329. No. 330. No. 331. No. 332. No. 333. No. 334. No. 335. No. 336. No. 337. No. 338. No. 339. No. 340. No. 341. No. 342. No. 343. No. 344. No. 345. No. 346. No. 347. No. 348. No. 349. No. 350. No. 351. No. 352. No. 353. No. 354. No. 355. No. 356. No. 357. No. 358. No. 359. No. 360. No. 361. No. 362. No. 363. No. 364. No. 365. No. 366. No. 367. No. 368. No. 369. No. 370. No. 371. No. 372. No. 373. No. 374. No. 375. No. 376. No. 377. No. 378. No. 379. No. 380. No. 381. No. 382. No. 383. No. 384. No. 385. No. 386. No. 387. No. 388. No. 389. No. 390. No. 391. No. 392. No. 393. No. 394. No. 395. No. 396. No. 397. No. 398. No. 399. No. 400. No. 401. No. 402. No. 403. No. 404. No. 405. No. 406. No. 407. No. 408. No. 409. No. 410. No. 411. No. 412. No. 413. No. 414. No. 415. No. 416. No. 417. No. 418. No. 419. No. 420. No. 421. No. 422. No. 423. No. 424. No. 425. No. 426. No. 427. No. 428. No. 429. No. 430. No. 431. No. 432. No. 433. No. 434. No. 435. No. 436. No. 437. No. 438. No. 439. No. 440. No. 441. No. 442. No. 443. No. 444. No. 445. No. 446. No. 447. No. 448. No. 449. No. 450. No. 451. No. 452. No. 453. No. 454. No. 455. No. 456. No. 457. No. 458. No. 459. No. 460. No. 461. No. 462. No. 463. No. 464. No. 465. No. 466. No. 467. No. 468. No. 469. No. 470. No. 471. No. 472. No. 473. No. 474. No. 475. No. 476. No. 477. No. 478. No. 479. No. 480. No. 481. No. 482. No. 483. No. 484. No. 485. No. 486. No. 487. No. 488. No. 489. No. 490. No. 491. No. 492. No. 493. No. 494. No. 495. No. 496. No. 497. No. 498. No. 499. No. 500. No. 501. No. 502. No. 503. No. 504. No. 505. No. 506. No. 507. No. 508. No. 509. No. 510. No. 511. No. 512. No. 513. No. 514. No. 515. No. 516. No. 517. No. 518. No. 519. No. 520. No. 521. No. 522. No. 523. No. 524. No. 525. No. 526. No. 527. No. 528. No. 529. No. 530. No. 531. No. 532. No. 533. No. 534. No. 535. No. 536. No. 537. No. 538. No. 539. No. 540. No. 541. No. 542. No. 543. No. 544. No. 545. No. 546. No. 547. No. 548. No. 549. No. 550. No. 551. No. 552. No. 553. No. 554. No. 555. No. 556. No. 557. No. 558. No. 559. No. 560. No. 561. No. 562. No. 563. No. 564. No. 565. No. 566. No. 567. No. 568. No. 569. No. 570. No. 571. No. 572. No. 573. No. 574. No. 575. No. 576. No. 577. No. 578. No. 579. No. 580. No. 581. No. 582. No. 583. No. 584. No. 585. No. 586. No. 587. No. 588. No. 589. No. 590. No. 591. No. 592. No. 593. No. 594. No. 595. No. 596. No. 597. No. 598. No. 599. No. 600. No. 601. No. 602. No. 603. No. 604. No. 605. No. 606. No. 607. No. 608. No. 609. No. 610. No. 611. No. 612. No. 613. No. 614. No. 615. No. 616. No. 617. No. 618. No. 619. No. 620. No. 621. No. 622. No. 623. No. 624. No. 625. No. 626. No. 627. No. 628. No. 629. No. 630. No. 631. No. 632. No. 633. No. 634. No. 635. No. 636. No. 637. No. 638. No. 639. No. 640. No. 641. No. 642. No. 643. No. 644. No. 645. No. 646. No. 647. No. 648. No. 649. No. 650. No. 651. No. 652. No. 653. No. 654. No. 655. No. 656. No. 657. No. 658. No. 659. No. 660. No. 661. No. 662. No. 663. No. 664. No. 665. No. 666. No. 667. No. 668. No. 669. No. 670. No. 671. No. 672. No. 673. No. 674. No. 675. No. 676. No. 677. No. 678. No. 679. No. 680. No. 681. No. 682. No. 683. No. 684. No. 685. No. 686. No. 687. No. 688. No. 689. No. 690. No. 691. No. 692. No. 693. No. 694. No. 695. No. 696. No. 697. No. 698. No. 699. No. 700. No. 701. No. 702. No. 703. No. 704. No. 705. No. 706. No. 707. No. 708. No. 709. No. 710. No. 711. No. 712. No. 713. No. 714. No. 715. No. 716. No. 717. No. 718. No. 719. No. 720. No. 721. No. 722. No. 723. No. 724. No. 725. No. 726. No. 727. No. 728. No. 729. No. 730. No. 731. No. 732. No. 733. No. 734. No. 735. No. 736. No. 737. No. 738. No. 739. No. 740. No. 741. No. 742. No. 743. No. 744. No. 745. No. 746. No. 747. No. 748. No. 749. No. 750. No. 751. No. 752. No. 753. No. 754. No. 755. No. 756. No. 757. No. 758. No. 759. No. 760. No. 761. No. 762. No. 763. No. 764. No. 765. No. 766. No. 767. No. 768. No. 769. No. 770. No. 771. No. 772. No. 773. No. 774. No. 775. No. 776. No. 777. No. 778. No. 779. No. 780. No. 781. No. 782. No. 783. No. 784. No. 785. No. 786. No. 787. No. 788. No. 789. No. 790. No. 791. No. 792. No. 793. No. 794. No. 795. No. 796. No. 797. No. 798. No. 799. No. 800. No. 801. No. 802. No. 803. No. 804. No. 805. No. 806. No. 807. No. 808. No. 809. No. 810. No. 811. No. 812. No. 813. No. 814. No. 815. No. 816. No. 817. No. 818. No. 819. No. 820. No. 821. No. 822. No. 823. No. 824. No. 825. No. 826. No. 827. No. 828. No. 829. No. 830. No. 831. No. 832. No. 833. No. 834. No. 835. No. 836. No. 837. No. 838. No. 839. No. 840. No. 841. No. 842. No. 843. No. 844. No. 845. No. 846. No. 847. No. 848. No. 849. No. 850. No. 851. No. 852. No. 853. No. 854. No. 855. No. 856. No. 857. No. 858. No. 859. No. 860. No. 861. No. 862. No. 863. No. 864. No. 865. No. 866. No. 867. No. 868. No. 869. No. 870. No. 871. No. 872. No. 873. No. 874. No. 875. No. 876. No. 877. No. 878. No. 879. No. 880. No. 881. No. 882. No. 883. No. 884. No. 885. No. 886. No. 887. No. 888. No. 889. No. 890. No. 891. No. 892. No. 893. No. 894. No. 895. No. 896. No. 897. No. 898. No. 899. No. 900. No. 901. No. 902. No. 903. No. 904. No. 905. No. 906. No. 907. No. 908. No. 909. No. 910. No. 911. No. 912. No. 913. No. 914. No. 915. No. 916. No. 917. No. 918. No. 919. No. 920. No. 921. No. 922. No. 923. No. 924. No. 925. No. 926. No. 927. No. 928. No. 929. No. 930. No. 931. No. 932. No. 933. No. 934. No. 935. No. 936. No. 937. No. 938. No. 939. No. 940. No. 941. No. 942. No. 943. No. 944. No. 945. No. 946. No. 947. No. 948. No. 949. No. 950. No. 951. No. 952. No. 953. No. 954. No. 955. No. 956. No. 957. No. 958. No. 959. No. 960. No. 961. No. 962. No. 963. No. 964. No. 965. No. 966. No. 967. No. 968. No. 969. No. 970. No. 971. No. 972. No. 973. No. 974. No. 975. No. 976. No. 977. No. 978. No. 979. No. 980. No. 981. No. 982. No. 983. No. 984. No. 985. No. 986. No. 987. No. 988. No. 989. No. 990. No. 991. No. 992. No. 993. No. 994. No. 995. No. 996. No. 997. No. 998. No. 999. No. 1000. No. 1001. No. 1002. No. 1003. No. 1004. No. 1005. No. 1006. No. 1007. No. 1008. No. 1009. No. 1010. No. 1011. No. 1012. No. 1013. No. 1014. No. 1015. No. 1016. No. 1017. No. 1018. No. 1019. No. 1020. No. 1021. No. 1022. No. 1023. No. 1024. No. 1025. No. 1026. No. 1027. No. 1028. No. 1029. No. 1030. No. 1031. No. 1032. No. 1033. No. 1034. No. 1035. No. 1036. No. 1037. No. 1038. No. 1039. No. 1040. No. 1041. No. 1042. No. 1043. No. 1044. No. 1045. No. 1046. No. 1047. No. 1048. No. 1049. No. 1050. No. 1051. No. 1052. No. 1053. No. 1054. No. 1055. No. 1056. No. 1057. No. 1058. No. 1059. No. 1060. No. 1061. No. 1062. No. 1063. No. 1064. No. 1065. No. 1066. No. 1067. No. 1068. No. 1069. No. 1070. No. 1071. No. 1072. No. 1073. No. 1074. No. 1075. No. 1076. No. 1077. No. 1078. No. 1079. No. 1080. No. 1081. No. 1082. No. 1083. No. 1084. No. 1085. No. 1086. No. 1087. No. 1088. No. 1089. No. 1090. No. 1091. No. 1092. No. 1093. No. 1094. No. 1095. No. 1096. No. 1097. No. 1098. No. 1099. No. 1100. No. 1101. No. 1102. No. 1103. No. 1104. No. 1105. No. 1106. No. 1107. No. 1108. No. 1109. No. 1110. No. 1111. No. 1112. No. 1113. No. 1114. No. 1115. No. 1116. No. 1117. No. 1118. No. 1119. No. 1120. No. 1121. No. 1122. No. 1123. No. 1124. No. 1125. No. 1126. No. 1127. No. 1128. No. 1129. No. 1130. No. 1131. No. 1132. No. 1133. No. 1134. No. 1135. No. 1136. No. 1137. No. 1138. No. 1139. No. 1140. No. 1141. No. 1142. No. 1143. No. 1144. No. 1145. No. 1146. No. 1147. No. 1148. No. 1149. No. 1150. No. 1151. No. 1152. No. 1153. No. 1154. No. 1155. No. 1156. No. 1157. No. 1158. No. 1159. No. 1160. No. 1161. No. 1162. No. 1163. No. 1164. No. 1165. No. 1166. No. 1167. No. 1168. No. 1169. No. 1170. No. 1171. No. 1172. No. 1173. No. 1174. No. 1175. No. 1176. No. 1177. No. 1178. No. 1179. No. 1180. No. 1181. No. 1182. No. 1183. No. 1184. No. 1185. No. 1186. No. 1187. No. 1188. No. 1189. No. 1190. No. 1191. No. 1192. No. 1193. No. 1194. No. 1195. No. 1196. No. 1197. No. 1198. No. 1199. No. 1200. No. 1201. No. 1202. No. 1203. No. 1204. No. 1205. No. 1206. No. 1207. No. 1208. No. 1209. No. 1210. No. 1211. No. 1212. No. 1213. No. 1214. No. 1215. No. 1216. No. 1217. No. 1218. No. 1219. No. 1220. No. 1221. No. 1222. No. 1223. No. 1224. No. 1225. No. 1226. No. 1227. No. 1228. No. 1229. No. 1230. No. 1231. No. 1232. No. 1233. No. 1234. No. 1235. No. 1236. No. 1237. No. 1238. No. 1239. No. 1240. No. 1241. No. 1242. No. 1243. No. 1244. No. 1245. No. 1246. No. 1247. No. 1248. No. 1249. No. 1250. No. 1251. No. 1252. No. 1253. No. 1254. No. 1255. No. 1256. No. 1257. No. 1258. No. 1259. No. 1260. No. 1261. No. 1262. No. 1263. No. 1264. No. 1265. No. 1266. No. 1267. No. 1268. No. 1269. No. 1270. No. 1271. No. 1272. No. 1273. No. 1274. No. 1275. No. 1276. No. 1277. No. 1278. No. 1279. No. 1280. No. 1281. No. 1282. No. 1283. No. 1284. No. 1285. No. 1286. No. 1287. No. 1288. No. 1289. No. 1290. No. 1291. No. 1292. No. 1293. No. 1294. No. 1295. No. 1296. No. 1297. No. 1298. No. 1299. No. 1300. No. 1301. No. 1302. No. 1303. No. 1304. No. 1305. No. 1306. No. 1307. No. 1308. No. 1309. No. 1310. No. 1311. No. 1312. No. 1313. No. 1314. No. 1315. No. 1316. No. 1317. No. 1318. No. 1319. No. 1320. No. 1321. No. 1322. No. 1323. No. 1324. No. 1325. No. 1326. No. 1327. No. 1328. No. 1329. No. 1330. No. 1331. No. 1332. No. 1333. No. 1334. No. 1335. No. 1336. No. 1337. No. 1338. No. 1339. No. 1340. No. 1341. No. 1342. No. 1343. No. 1344. No. 1345. No. 1346. No. 1347. No. 1348. No. 1349. No. 1350. No. 1351. No. 1352. No. 1353. No. 1354. No. 1355. No. 1356. No. 1357. No. 1358. No. 1359. No. 1360. No. 1361. No. 1362. No. 1363. No. 1364. No. 1365. No. 1366. No. 1367. No. 1368. No. 1369. No. 1370. No. 1371. No. 1372. No. 1373. No. 1374. No. 1375. No. 1376. No. 1377. No. 1378. No. 1379. No. 1380. No. 1381. No. 1382. No. 1383. No. 1384. No. 1385. No. 1386. No. 1387. No. 1388. No. 1389. No. 1390. No. 1391. No. 1392. No. 1393. No. 1394. No. 1395. No. 1396. No. 1397. No. 1398. No. 1399. No. 1400. No. 1401. No. 1402. No. 1403. No. 1404. No. 1405. No. 1406. No. 1407. No. 1408. No. 1409. No. 1410. No. 1411. No. 1412. No. 1413. No. 1414. No. 1415. No. 1416. No. 1417. No. 1418. No. 1419. No. 1420. No. 1421. No. 1422. No. 1423. No. 1424. No. 1425. No. 1426. No. 1427. No. 1428. No. 1429. No. 1430. No. 1431. No. 1432. No. 1433. No. 1434. No. 1435. No. 1436. No. 1437. No. 1438. No. 1439. No. 1440. No. 1441. No. 1442. No. 1443. No. 1444. No. 1445. No. 1446. No. 1447. No. 1448. No. 1449. No. 1450. No. 1451. No. 1452. No. 1453. No. 1454. No. 1455. No. 1456. No. 1457. No. 1458. No. 1459. No. 1460. No. 1461. No. 1462. No. 1463. No. 1464. No. 1465. No. 1466. No. 1467. No. 1468. No. 1469. No. 1470. No. 1471. No. 1472. No. 1473. No. 1474. No. 1475. No. 1476. No. 1477. No. 1478. No. 1479. No. 1480. No. 1481. No. 1482. No. 1483. No. 1484. No. 1485. No. 1486. No. 1487. No. 1488. No. 1489. No. 1490. No. 1491. No. 1492. No. 1493. No. 1494. No. 1495. No. 1496. No. 1497. No. 1498. No. 1499. No. 1500. No. 1501. No. 1502. No. 1503. No. 1504. No. 1505. No. 1506. No. 1507. No. 1508. No. 1509. No. 1510. No. 1511. No. 1512. No. 1513. No. 1514. No. 1515. No. 1516. No. 1517. No. 1518. No. 1519. No. 1520. No. 1521. No. 1522. No. 1523. No. 1524. No. 1525. No. 1526. No. 1527. No. 1528. No. 1529. No. 1530. No. 1531. No. 1532. No. 1533. No. 1534. No. 1535. No. 1536. No. 1537. No. 1538. No.





1. GAME.—First prize, Mr. E. Franco, Ham-hall, Worcester. This bird was pronounced all hands to be perfect.  
 2. SILVER SPANLED HAMPER.—First prize silver vase, Mr. E. Conyers, of Leeds.  
 3. WHITE POLISHER.—First prize, Miss Vivian, Singleton, Glamorgan.  
 4. OWLS (FIGURES).—First prize, Mr. Simpson, Islington, Birmingham.

5. FANTAILS.—First prize, Mr. Harrison Weir, Lyndhurst-road, Peckham.  
 6. RED BALD-HEAD.—First prize, Mr. Harrison Weir, Lyndhurst-road, Peckham.  
 7. DORCHING.—Silver vase to Rev. A. Donne, Oswestry.  
 8. ARCHANGELS.—First prize, Mr. Percival, Queen's-row, Walworth.  
 9. BARRES.—First prize, Mr. O. H. Titterton, Snow-hill, Birmingham.

10. TURKISH FOWLS.—First prize, Miss Watts, Monk Barns, Hants.  
 11. ROUSE DUCK.—First prize, Mr. Henry Worrall, Knolly Ash-house, Liverpool.  
 12. BAYTAM, GAME.—First prize, Mr. G. S. Perkins, Sutton Coldfield.  
 The Silver Vase which surmounts the group was manufactured by Messrs. Mapplebeck and Lowe; the large Medal was executed by Mr. Outley, of Birmingham.

THE BIRMINGHAM CHRISTMAS POULTRY SHOW.—PRIZES.—(SEE PAGE 650.)